In the midst of all this the soldiers of the esideat's Guard, with others, suddenly awn to the scene, burst in—some 200 altogeth—they storm the house, through all the tiera, becally the upper ones, inflamed with furry, stally charging the audience with fixed bayots, muskets and pistols, shouting "Clear out! ar out!—you sons of b—!" Such the wild ane, or a suggestion of it rather, inside the yy-house that night.

Dutside, too, in the atmosphere of shock and ze, crowds of people, filled with frenzy, ready seize any outlet for it, came near committing urder several times on innocent individuals, es such case was especially exciting. The instated crowd, through some chance, got startagainst one man, either for words he uttered, perhaps without any cause at all, and were occeding at once to actually hang him on a sighboring lamp-post, when he was rescued by the whoreic policemen, who piaced him in their dat find fought their way slowly and amid ast peril toward the station-house. It is a fitting episode of the whole affair. The war rushing and eddying to and fro—the fit, the yells, the pale faces, many frightened ople trying in vain to extricate themselves—a stakede man, not yet freed from the jaws death, looking like a corpse—the silent, resome half-dozen policemen, with no weapons but are little clubs, yet storn and steady through those eddring swarms—made indeed a fitting the scene to the grand tragedy of the murder, eviganed be station-house with the protectman, whom they placed in security for the thit, and discharged him in the morning.

What is declared the stage, and all its actors a stream when they placed in security for the fit, and discharged him in the morning.

What is declared be station-house with the protectman whom they placed in security for the fit, and discharged him in the morning.

What is declared be station-house with the protectman whom they placed in security for the fit, and discharged him in the morning.

lins.

auch, hurriedly sketched, were the accompanents of the death of President Lincoln. So
denly, and in murder and horror unsurpasshe was taken from us. But his death was

# NEW ENGLAND POULTRY SHOW

PRINGFIELD, Mass. Feb. 16.-The New En usands of spectators. Over 2,000 fowls are exhibition, and the managers congratulate abers and on nearly equaling it in quality.

Low Priced Pianos.

seides the Steinway, our stock includes a fine asment of retiable cheap instruments. Pianos with
tious firm names and trade-marks are not sold by
house. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets.

rel out the train recently snowed in there, when learned that among the express matter was a box heliatest "Domestic" paper-fashions consigned to leading dry-goods house of Ogden.

Lundborg's Perfumes

onferred upon Dr. de Jongh the Commandership e-Order of Christ, in recognition of his scientific e-Order of Christ, in recognition of his scientific recognition of the control of the control of the Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is n espauled Imperial half-pints, \$1, by all drug-Sole consignees, Ansar. Harford-& Co., Lon-Sole agents for the United States, John F. Hen-urran & Co., New York.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS. KE-Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, Benjamin B, the, aged 37 years 4 months and 15 days. ard services in the chapel of the Third Presby-Church; corner of West Washington and Carsto, Thursday, at 11:30 a. m. Cars to Rosehill.

rail from his brother's residence, 90 East Indiat It do clock sharp, on Thursday, the lifthy carriages to the Church of the Holy Name, once to Calvary.

[ayo papers please copy.

[ON—Feb. 16, James Bolton, stonecutter, aged, of parelysis.

The services at his late residence, 879 South and South an

CONFECTIONERY. CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 th and upward at 25, 40, 60c per th. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. AUCTION SALES.

M. A. BUTTERS & CO., ERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE RSDAY MORNING, Feb. 17, at 9:30 o'clock, At Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

RYGOODS FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, DLENS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, ing Edgings and Insertings NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
ns, Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Feathers, etc.
—ALSO—

ERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK AT DWELLING

07THIRTIETH-ST.,

on Wabsabav. and State-st., we shall sell,
by Morning, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock,
bousehold effects, consisting of Parlor,
Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brusts, Stoves, Cooking Range, Beds, Bedding,
Glassware, etc., the whole comprising a comtop house-beauting. Glassware, etc., the for housekeeping. WM, A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Morning, Feb. 18, at 9:30 o'clock,

sehold Furniture, Suits, New Chamber Sets, Dining Tables Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, ETS, MATTRESSES,

ATES CROCKERY IN OPEN LOTS. Table Cutlery, and Stock 2, 4, and 6-light eliers, with Cut Glass Globes, one Square NO, General Merchandise, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. y S. DINGEE & CO.,

PRIVATE SALE HIS DAY AND TO-MORBOW OUR WAREROOMS.

d 276 East Madison-St., near the bridge,
An infinense stock of Elegant

ehold Furniture,

P. McNAMARA & CO., of Boots and Shoes at Auction, AS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctiones

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1876.

# LIGHT COMING.

its Worshipers. Manufacture Shirts to ORDER, and sarry a large stock ready-made, of

Henry C. Bowen Sets Oliver Johnson's Dry Bones Rattling Vigorously.

He Publishes a Letter by John son, Written in 1871, Proclaiming Beecher's Infamy.

HATS, CAPS, Extraordinary Statements of Mr. Beecher Before His

Conneil Proceedings Regarding These

Judge Van Cott Invited to Appear and Make a Statement to the Council.

He Comes as an Individual, and Not as Mrs. Moulton's Counsel.

and Aft All the Same.

Letter to the Council Archives.

OLIVER JOHNSON.

rotest against Bowen's dismissal of Tilton fro closely with Beecher, whom he (Bowen) knew to be as guilty as Titton. This part of the letter is as follows:

him? Ah! Bowen, if Mr. B. is fit to be your pastor, Mr. T. can't be unfit to edit you a secular journal.

But the chief and sensational part of the letter of Johnson is contained in the following paragraph, in which he pronounces Beecher unquestionably guilty. It reads as follows:

You may say that the one has repented while the other has not. But Mr. B., since he confessed to you, has repented his offense. He may have convinced you that this is not so, but, if so, you are the victim of a deception. You probably know something that I do not of the charges against Mr. B., and, if he denies his guilt in the matter whereof he was accused in that Christmas-day interview at your house, he lies in the face of evidence that would convict him in a court of justice. That evidence I have seen, but I would have you be merciful to him, doing nothing to bring upon his head the odium of an ungodly and relentiess world. I want you to be equally kind and merciful to T., as I fear that you are not. Your precipitate action may lead—is likely to lead—to fearful consequences. He may have provoked you, but I cannot forget how harshly and angrily you spoke to him at your own house, making him feel that you were not the tender-hearted friend who would deal kindly and generously with him, and to whom he might unbosom himself in full confidence, confessing wherein he had done wrong. Your hardiness repelled him—perhays drove him to concealments as unwise for himself as embarrassing to you.

There as more of this etartking letter, but it is

Provided from strong or your hardiness repealed for himself as embarrassing to you.

There is more of this startling letter, but it is not important.

There is more of this startling letter, but it is not important.

There is more of this startling letter, but it is not important.

There is more of this startling letter, but it is not important.

The part touching upon the voice of the point touching upon the paragraph last quoted, and explaining the national paragraph last quoted, and exclusional paragraph last quoted, and explaining the national paragraph last quoted, and explaining the national paragraph last quoted, and explaining the national paragraph last quoted, and exclusional paragraph last quoted, and explaining the national paragraph last quoted, and explaining the national paragraph last quoted, and explaining the proposal conduction of the letter show what all my intimate rironal paragraph last quoted, and exclusional paragraph last quoted, and explaining the proposal to the same paragraph last quoted, and exclusional paragraph last a follows:

The letter show what all my intimate rironal paragraph last quoted, and exclusional paragraph last quoted last quoted last quoted last quoted last quoted last quoted last qu

he was secused. On the other hand, I found Tilton involving himself in falsehood and treachery day by day, and I came slowly to the firm conviction that Mr. Beecher was the object of a foul conspiracy. discourtesy only under such circumstant would make it appear such to the public.

would make it appear such to the public.

THE OLD SCANDAL.

A somewhat leugthy examination followed on the subject of the West case, and the investigation which took place in 1874.

Judge Winslow was questioned in regard to the latter, and said the Committee did send for Henry C. Bowen through H. B. Clafin. He was at Woodstock at tha time, and couldn't come, but sent word that he had nothing to say. In response to questions as to whether or not the Committee had refused to hear any witnesses, he said yes, they had refused to hear one witness, Mrs. Woodhull. The report of the conclusions of the Investigating Committee was read by Rossiter Raymond, and was greeted with applause.

to hear one witness, Airs. Woodhull. The report of the conclusions of the Investigating Committee was read by Rossiter Raymond, and was greeted with appliance.

THE PLIMOUTH CORPORATION.

Mr. Shearman and Mr. Beecher replied to questions touching the latter's connection with the Christian Union, and in regard to the alleged close corporation which was said to axist in Plymouth Caurch. While on the latter subject, Mr. Beecher said that, as they were in the kingdom of Money, he desired to state that the trial of his case had cost him \$118,000, and he did not care about going through many more such trials. He afterwards gave a long history of the organization of the church.

Dr. Wiletts asked him whether be knew anything of his own knowledge that would prevent Dr. Storn, Budington, and himself loving ene another, to which he replied that he did not. He could there give them his hand, and say, "Let the dead bury the dead."

Mr. Beecher and Mr. Shearman explained why it was that they had not gone out of their own church for an investigation committee, the main point being that, according to Congregational mang, the Church ought to be the proper tribunal.

BEECHER's BOSTON VISIT.

Mr. Mears referred to an article clipped from a Boston journal and published in a New Yorkmorning paper, and, referring to it, asked Mr. Beecher file (Mr. Beecher) went to Boston to pack the Council, and if he had a list of churches with him, but Mr. Mears had made no addition to it or suggestions in relation to it.

The putting of these questions caused considerable discussion at the Boston journal and published in a New Yorkmorning paper, and referring to it, asked Mr. Beecher file (Mr. Beecher) went to Boston to pack the Council, and if he had a list of churches with him, but Mr. Mears had made no addition to it or suggestions in relation to it.

The putting of these questions caused considerable decades as were and the activated to the all-the committee of the charges hanging over the head of the church are the force of the charges hang was alluded to. This was suggested to those who had not before known the meaning of the

with him, but Mr. Mears had made no addition to it or suggestions in relation to it.

The putting of these questions caused considerable debate, several of the members contending that the Council was not the proper place to discuss such matters.

Mr. Mears asked whether or not there was any evil called a crime connected with the case which the pastor was trying to cover up.

Mr. Beecher replied, "No, sir, there is not." More discussion followed, and Mr. Beecher related again the story of his going to Boston on account of misrepresentations which were made in some of the papers there.

The Rev. Mr. Feesenden asked the pastor this question: Would you be willing that Mr. Storrs might relate an interview which he once had with you in your house, and would you be willing that both Drs. Storrs and Budington should give to the public everything they know of give to the public everything they know

BUDINGTON AND STORES.

The Rev. Henry M. Storre objected to this question being answered, and disputed the propriety of bringing up such questions in counties. cits.

Dr. Bacon said that the question could not be answered unless Drs. Storrs and Budington could be brought in to hear the answer and reply to it. This brought out a somewhat strong speech from Mr. Beecher, who did not think it fair that he should be placed on the stand and asked such questions without being allowed to answer them. He said they were injuring him to save themselves, and protested against such action being taken.

The Council soon after adjourned until half-past 7.

The Council soon siter adjourned that hear past 7.

YAN COTT'S REMARKS.

At the evening session Judge Van Oott addressed the Council. He desired that there should be some understanding regarding the character in which he appeared there. He was not there as the representative of Mrs. Moulton, nor as the representative of Mrs. Moulton, nor as the representative of anybody, but as a private gentleman, responding to an invitation. He was responsible himself for whatever he might say, and thought it necessary to state the above, so that there might be no misapprehension in the Council in regard to the matter.

Dr. Wolcott here interrupted him and said it was best that the position of the Council should be understood, so that there could be no misunderstanding with regard to that. They desired the gentleman to come before them as counsel of Mrs. Moulton to give his statement of the negogentleman to come before them as counsel of Mrs. Moulton to give his statement of the nego-tiations between himself as her representative and the Committee of Plymouth Church for the calling of a Mutual Councii.

Judge Van Cott repeated that he was not ap-

cented the invitations, the Plymouth Church Committee

PRESENTED A PROTEST

against the invitation of these churches. He asked for a copy of the protest, and while it was being copied thought he observed some alterations being made. He desired to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that it was a written communication to him. In his address Mr. Shearman had said that it was an oral communication, and he should say that it was a copy of a written paper.

While stating the proceedings of the meeting held on Jan. 10, for the purpose of completing the list, he read the Committee's protest, and raid that he had requested them to withdraw it. They did not, and he presented what was called a counter-protest against four churches named on this list, in which he disclaimed any right on the part of the Committee to make such a protest. On the same evening he received an offer from Plymouth Church to withdraw the four churches named in his protest if he would withdraw the two Churches protested against by them. This he would not accept. He presented Mr. Shearman with the alternatives to adhere to the original list, to waive those churches and select substitutes for them, or to take the ground that Plymouth Church, having formally accepted the Mutual Council and assented to his selection, had made it his duty to communicate with the selected Churches. This protest Suprement of the Council, and had practically and in substance defeated what it informally had agreed to. He received a note from the church, saying that the Committee could not change its position, and he subsequently declined to proceed further, giving Plymouth Church in a letter his reasons for so doing.

He said, in concluding, that he considered it a decrease of the process of the monitor of the considered it a decrease of the co

rymouth Church in setter has becomed it a point of honor for him to notify the purch of the Pilgrims and Clinton Avenue Church of the protost, inasmuch as he had received answers from them that they would accept the invitations.

CEROSS-EXAMINED.

the Examining Committee of the church to which the member had applied, the reception of the member would not be considered an act of discourtesy. It would be considered an act of Moulton desired it. The thanks of the Council were tendered to

Judge Van Cott.

The Rev. Mr. Deane, of Indiana. asked whether or not the investigation of charges against the pastor was an act of discipline.

Mr. Shearman replied that it was.

Dr. Sturtevant held that it was not, and Dr. Wilcox was of the epinion that it was.

Discussion was going on, when Dr. Bacon suddenly terminated it by the announcement that he had a communication from Henry C. Bowen. The reading of it was objected to and after considerable discussion it was referred to the Business Committee.

Adjourned.

The force of these charges was lessened, not through any known lack of veracity upon the part of those making them, but because is did not seem probable that their moral education would have allowed them to maintain so long friendly relations with such an one as they knew Mr. Beecher to be.

Bacon called Tilton a dog; and, if his charges were false, he certainly was one; and, if they were true, he as certainly was one for having condoned the offense. But, whether true or false, Tilton had the bone and the mest. Today we have the great moral spectacle of Baand his 140 followers agreeing to forego the There is not a man in all this land that does

not know that, granting Beecher innocent, Plymouth Church did right in expelling Mrs. Moulton. It is folly, therefore, to assume that Plymouth Church wished advice on that subject It does not wish advice at all, but it wishes to know, and so does the whole moral world out side of Congregationalism wish to know, whether the moral degeneracy of religious society is such that it will place intellectual power above the moral degeneracy of religious society is such that it will place intellectual power above moral worth in the sanctuary of the Lord.

St. Paul says that "the Bishop must be of good report of them which are without." And Mr. White, in his charges against Bowen, says "that out of the mouth of one or two brethren ye shall be condemned;" and thus he would discomfort that oldest member of Plymouth Church. But, out of the ten other members of old Plymouth who have been privy to the inside facts as they were cocurring, eight hold Beecher to be all that has been charged against him, and we have the written words of the other two to show that they were of the same opinion when first brought face to face with the fact that their offense was known. And yet we have the great Dr. Baoon and his body of hair-splitters discussing the dry technicalities of Mrs. Moution's going out, and ruling "out of order" the subject of Beecher's staying in. C. F. S. BOWEN ON THE PROPOSED ANDOVEN COUNCIL. New York Independent, Feb. 17.

As we foreshadowed last week in an editorial, the Church of Andover Theological Seminary has sent to Plymouth Church a letter inviting it to unite with the Andover Church in calling a mutual council for investigation into the charge made against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

This is the very first action of an ecclesiastical

but the Association has no ecclesiastical authority, and its committee have been waiting for the proposed councils.

This Andover Council means business. It begins just right, and we have no doubt that it will be pushed forward vigorously, either to the vindication of Mr. Beecher or to the disfellowship of him and his church. The Council will be small in numbers,—small enough to work, and weighty enough to command respect. It will be composed of men who can take the necessary time, and who are as earnest as they are candid. If Mr. Beecher's church has, as is believed, hitherto evaded investigation, it cannot do it before such a Council as this. It can avoid it only, so far as we see, by refusing to accept the invitation. Such a refusal would be a virtual confession of guilt, and the step would be very short to another Council, which should recommend the disfellowship of Plymouth Church, which would instantly follow. From that moment the church would stand without even that remnant of support which it has retained from those Congregationalists whose faith in Mr. Beecher was not usterly destroyed. It is rumored that Plymouth Church will refuse the Council; and it is not at all improbable. She will not do so, however, unless Mr. Beecher and his advisers have made up their mind that it is wiser for their church to become utterly independent than to submit to a rigid investigation. Their fear of such an investigation is evident from their refusal of Mr. Bowen's proposition to give without reserve all the facts within his knowledge to a proper tribunal, constituted both to impartiality and so as to screen the names which should not be bruited abroad. They refuse such a tribunal before which he can speak, and loudly bluster, that he should speak in such a way as he had declared impossible. And was as he had declared impossible and as even the Tribune, Mr. Beecher's special organ, declares impossible. If they consent to this Council which Andover, as the special guardian of the purity of the pulpit, demands, and which

THE INDIANS.

and reliable official authority for the statement that the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arrapaboe Inextensive preparations possible for an outbreak in a very few weeks. They have been pur-chasing large quantities of ammunition and arms wherever they could get them, going as far south as the Indian Territory for this pur-

Close of the Testimony for the Defense in the Bab-

Mr. Magill Tells a Queer Yarn Meant to Do the Defendant Service.

The Testimony So Apparently Imaginative as to Rebound Against the Defense.

General Opinion Acquiescent in the Belief that the Prosecution Has Fizzled.

Storrs Will Immediately Ask the Court to Instruct the Jury to Acquit.

The Chicago Grand Jury Return Indictments Against Keeley and Kerwin.

Why the Precious Documents Were Not Sent in Sooner.

> BABCOCK, COSSIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.—When the Babcock trial opened this morning a good many benches were empty, and it looked as if the case were beginning to pall on the public taste. In a shor while, however, the vacant places were filled, and many people came to the door without being able to get in. A number of notable people who have not heretofore made themselves visible in the court-room were to be seen among the spectators. Prominent among them were Gen. Sherman, who is always the observed of all observers where there is a crowd, Gen. Simpson, the martinet-looking soldier, Gen. Harver, the vacarable Indian Serber Gen. while, however, the vacant places were filled, Gen. Harney, the venerable Indian fighter, Gen. Sturgis, and Col. Babbitt, in charge of the Jefferson Arsenal. Besides, the abort and stocky figure of an ex-Secretary of the Navy,

attracted attention, his exceedingly compact build, frosty head, striking features, and the strained manner which he bore, made him an There was no munching of words when he came to testify to Babcock's good character. He dis-charged that friendly office in a manner that exrited admiration, taking advantage of every question to pronounce a splendid eulogium upon the sterling qualities of the defendant.

MOTION FOR JUDICIAL INSTRUCTION TO ACQUIT.

Mr. Storrs, of counsel for the defense, stated

minused consequences the second presentative and the Committee of Fyrmouth Church for the calling of a Mornai Count Church for the calling of a Mornai Church for the calling of the

A LOOK OF INNOCENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Sr. Louis, Feb. 17.—One of the interfeatures of to-day's proceedings was the reading of the Joyce and Babcock letters, which are calof the Joyce and Babcock leiters, which are calculated to throw much light on the true inwardness of the true relations existing between those two individuals. The noticeable absence in these letters of any allusions to subjects other than political or personal is looked upon as a circumstance which gives much plausibility to Babcock's theory of innoceance. During the early part of the day, while the defense was devoting itself exclusively to character-proving, the prosecution manifested small concern in the proceedings. When the defense suddenly syring these fetters upon them, however, they woke up, and began to make it lively all around.

XX-GOY. THOMAS C. FLETCHER

was put on the stand to identify the leiters. The prosecution was very anxions to know how the leiters were obtained by the other side, and cross-stamined quite sharply on this point. I transpired that Pietcher had been to Jefferson City and had an interview with Joyce in the Penitentiary. He accompanied Mrs. Joyce there to see her husband, and obtained the leiters from Mrs. Joyce When the District Attorney asked the witness if Joyce directed him to deliver the leiters to Babcock's actorneys, Fischler, asked the witness if Joyce directed him to deliver the leiters to Babcock's actorneys, Fischler, asked the witness if Joyce directed him to deliver the leiters to Babcock's actorneys, Fischler, asked the witness if Joyce directed him to deliver the leiters to Babcock's actorneys, Fischler, asked the witness if Joyce directed him to deliver the leiters to Babcock's actorneys, Fischler, asked the witness of Joyce directed him to deliver the leiters to Babcock's actorneys, Fischler, asked the witness of Joyce directed him to deliver the leiters to Babcock's actorneys, Fischler, asked the witness of Joyce directed him to deliver the leiters to Babcock's actorneys, Fischler, asked the witness of Joyce directed him to deliver the leiters to Babcock's actorneys, Fischler, asked the witness of Joyce directed him to deliver the leiters to Babcock's actorneys colated to throw much light on the true inward-

NUMBER 176.

to transmit herewith an engrossed copy of the resolu-tions passed at a public meeting to the memory of the hist Charles W. Ford, of this city. The loss of Mr. Ford is greatly deplored in this community, and those friends who loved him in tife and honored him in death find the separation truly painful. Honor to his memory, and peace to his ashes! Yours truly, JOHN A. JOYCE.

Onlowing:

Dasa Colored: Your letter, with resolutions, was received and placed in the hands of the President, with kind regards. Yours, O. E. B., Secretary.

The letter from Joyce to Baboock, molosing an editorial is the St Joseph Herald, printed in The Tribung yesterday, was next read.

TRIBUNE yesterday, was next read.

[Personal.]

Gen. O. E. Boccock, Wate House—Dran Genthal:

You will have learned long ere this reaches its destination that the Hon. Powell Clayton has been elected to the United States Senate from Arkansas for six years. This result is an Administration triumph, and secures the electoral vote of the State for the Republican party and Gen. Grant in 1872. You can depend on what I say; and I tell you now that Clayton will work with the Fresident if the gots half a chance. I send you an opinion of Judge Caldwell in the tobacco esses, etc. I am on the bokout for Gen. Grant. Yours, etc., Joseph Lawrence and Rabocok's latter, as the present the president of the present the pre

the President. What a splendid spects to the President.

Executive Massion, Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1871.—Col. John A. Joyce, St. Louss, Mo.—Dran Collowith: I am in receipt of your letter incleang editorial in the Demosrat, which was copied in the National Republican. I am obliged to you for your kindness, You are fighting a hard fight, and I believe you are doing it well. We shall have more news to-morrow, and I believe it will be good. Yours truly, O. E. Barcock.

Grant.

EXECUTIVE MANATON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1872.—DEAN COLONIL: I received your two letters yesterdly and the day before. I am glad you keep me percel. The letter from "A True Democrat" is hee anny we see and hear. Your article is fine and telling. I am glad you speak so cheerful of Missouri. We are not in the least seared. The fight is now in the ranks of the enemy. I don't see how the Democrate can unite on Greeley. I am sure the New York World, Chicago Trancs, Washington Putrod, and similar papers cannot go back on what they have said, a great many of our friends think the Baltimore Convention will break up in a row and nominate no one. The race will be sany then. If they nominate a Democratic bask up their party; if they nominate a Democratic be greatly is making great inroads into the Democratic ranks, but little progress into the Republican. I hope you will be able tog to the Philadelphia Convention. It will be a butter. I should like to be there, but cannet go, of course. Congress will have the work hard to get through by May 29, 1872. I hope they will "make the rifile." We are suffering from drought. Yours truly.

EXECUTIVE MANETON, WASHINGTON, D. C., July

the day was the appearance of James Magill on the witness-stand. When his name was called, a small, sandy-haired man with sharp features a small, sandy-haired man with sharp features and flushed face took the stand, and glanced around the room in a nervous manner. From the start his deportment was of the most extraordinary character, and, to say the least of it, very unfortunate for Gen. Babcock. His story of how he had been a letter-carrier for five years, and how he had, at Joyce's request, taken from a certain mail-box tyo letters, addressed respectively to O. E. Babcock and W. O. Avery, Washington, D. C., was told so rapidly and with such exact similarity of language each time he had to repeat as to be unavoidably suggestive of careful preparation and training for the role of a witness. The cross-examination was the hottest which has occurred examination was the hottest which has occurred during the trial, and several times the witness thoroughly wilted. The following excerpt from THE CROSS-EXAMINATION WILL show how lively the prosecution made it for Wardill.

fagili:

Dyst.—Your mame is James Magili?

Witness.—Yes, sir.

Dyst.—Any other name?

Witness.—(Emphatically) No, sir, I think not.

Dyst.—How joung have you been hare in St. Louis?

Witness.—I game here out of the army, cleven year

They are Lineau made to their order in Ireland, which are much heavier than usual, and are poculiarly adapted is the present style of Shirts.

With their unaqualed system of adapting the shape and tyle of the graments to the wearer, their superior workship in manufacture, and exquisite inish in laundry-maching, the most complete assistate tion may be relieful upon. Orders can be filled in six bours when necessary. 87 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati

their own manufacture.

VOLUME 29.

SHIRTS

BANKRUPT SALE. GREAT SLAUGHTER. CLOTHING.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of a Bankrupt Stock, must be sold by MARCH 15.

Also the remaining stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

Will be closed out at an immense loss, without reserve W. R. ENGLISH, Assignee, 101 Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. CITY TAX REDEMPTIONS

On and after Feb. 25, 1876, the premium mredemption of City Tax Certificates will be as follows: Sale of 1875, for city taxes of 1874, 20 per cent. Sale of 1874 for city taxes of 1873, 40 per cent. Sale of 1873, for city taxes of 1872, 50 per cent. Parties wishing to invest can have certificates, until the above date; at the present rates, viz: Sale of 1875 without premium. Sale of 1874 and

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller. OIL BARRELS.

Parties having second-hand Oil, Liquor, or Vinegas Barrels for sale, will find a cash purchaser by address-ing F. M. BRADSHAW, 278 and 280 Centre-av., or by salling at his office, 10% State-at., Chicago. CAPITAL.

Having procured letters patent on a novelty, I desire to sell a half interest to an active business man who has had experience in putting specifies on the market through agents. The invention is simple and demonstrates its usefulness on sight. Address, stating experience, &c., "A. A.," care Chandler, Lord & Co., 10 Madison-st. To Manufacturers and Capitalists. The attention of manufacturers and capitalists is call as a straordinary improvement in Wood Screws, second by to the celebrated gimlet point. It is thoroughly refer by letters patent. Also to valuable automatic mere for their manufacture. I would like to established the patent of the West and the work of the work of

Correspondence solicited.
STERLING ELLIOTT,
New Haven, Conn. READING FOR STRANGERS AND CITIZENS—DAILIES, WEEKLES, and MONTRIJES from the pyrincipal Cities, States, and Canadas. Weeklies and Monthile staroughout Kuropeon file from 6s. m. to 129 m., at 129 Dearborn.st. JOS. MACKIN.

J. D. HARVEY, Mortgage Loans and Res Estate, removed to No. 97 Dearborn-st. Wrenn & Meeker's Building. BANK LOCKS.

REMOVAL.

Sargent & Greenleaf's TIME LUCK FUR DANKS

The following telegraphic dispatch will explain itself to all who may be interested: self to all who may be interested:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1878.

"Bargent, Greenlest & Brooks, 25 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.:

"The appeal of Yale Lock Company from former decision of Patent Office on Time Lock has this day again been decided in my favor, unanimously, by the Board of Examiners in Chief. Eminent counsel from New York and Washington argued the cause on both sides.

POCKET FLASKS. Olry's Pocket Flasks, An indispensable Traveling Companion. C.TATUM WINE MERCHANT,

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from this date we offer GENUINE IMPORTED EDERICKSHALL BITTERWATER at \$4.50 per 6, cash. CHAPIN & GORE, 73 and 75 Monroe-st.

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FEED FOR CATALOGUE.

FINANCIAL. MONEY TO LOAN on Real Estate in Chicago and vicinity; improved referred. Funds in hand.

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tre claims for collection anywhere en the Ameri-continent that are not outlawed or worthless, and prosecute upon our own responsibility, without to unless collected, Established 1873. Send for lar, FRASIER'S COLLECTION AGENCY. State and Monroe-sts., Chicago, FIRM CHANGES:

DISSOLUTION. The public are notified that I have withdrawn from a firm of S. S. Jameson & Co., and that I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name or he has not of said firm, after this data.

Chicago, Peb. 15, 1876.

Evidences that the Scandal Writhes in Pain and Dies Amidst

Boston Friends.

Extraordinary Statements.

But He Rakes Plymouth Church Fore

Henry C. Bowen Adds an Interesting

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Sun this morning publishes a long letter from Oliver Johnson to Henry C. Bowen, dated Jan. 7, 1871, relative to the Beecher-Tilton troubles of that time. It was marked "Private and confidential," but Mr. Bowen justifies its present publication for the first time by saying that Mr. Beecher pro-fessed a desire that the bottom facts should come out. The letter of Johnson is a strong the editorship of the Union, in the course of for alleged immoral conduct while associating

be as guilty as Tilton. This part of the letter is as follows:

Of course, I understand you to be acting upon the belief, no doubt sincerely entertained, that Mr. Tilton is guilty of the charges against him, but, even upon that assumption, I frankly confess that your course, if you have done what rumor declares, seems to me cruel, especially when contrasted with your conduct towards another man whom you say you know to have been extensively guilty of the same offenses. It seems to me that you should not have hardened your heart against Mr. T. in the same week that you paid a high prenaium for a pew in a church where a pastor preaches whom you know to be an adulterest. If your action toward Mr. T. proceeds only from a sincere abhortence of the offenses with vhich he stands charged, why do you take a different course with your pastor? If you would give the one a chance to recover himself, why not be equally forbearing to the other? This I say on the assumption that Mr. T. is guilty, but I do not myself believe he is half as guilty as you supplese. In short, I know that some of the storice told against him are false, and that malignant persons are on his track with the intention of hounding him down. I think you have been to some extent the victim of their machinations. Do you not remember eaving to me that, in all that you might do in this case, you would be governed by a desire to save T. from exposure and to give him a chance to recover himself if he was wrong, and yet I hear people say, on your alleged authority, that he is so bad a man that you can have nothing to do with him? Ah! Bowen, if Mr. B. is fit to be your pastor, Mr. T. can't be unfit to edit you a secular journal.

But the chief and sensational part of the letter of Johnson is contained in the following

BOTTOM FACTS. THE SCANDAL IN FULL BLAST AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The sensations of the

day in the Plymouth Church Council have been the appearance of Van Cott, on invitation of the Council, and the questioning of Beecher as to his late visit to Boston, and declarations there to certain Congregational ministers as to the bot-tom facts in his case. The latter event was the first in order of occurrence, and the most sensa-tional. In my report of yesterday you will find reference made to the question of the Rev. Sam-uel B. Capen, of Bostou, to Beecher, in which he asked if Beecher was magnanimously suffering for another person's crime. The answer to this by Beecher was characteristic but evasive. Everybody except the Council supposed reference was had to some crime by Tilton or Moulton, whereas it turns out that a great crime by Mrs. Tilton

was alluded to. This was suggested to those who had not before known the meaning of the dark allusion by the appearance this morning of the following letter in the Sun:

Bosron, Mass., Feb. 14.—There is a good deal of talk hereabouts, in a private way, about the visit of Mr. Beecher and his brother Edward to this city just before he made out the list of his Advisory Council. It appears that he beard that some of his friends here were lukewarm and hesitated to go into the Council, and this led him to hung en and summon them together. It is aid that the meeting was a pratty stormy one, as some laymen and clergymen were very strehnous for a thorough investigation, no matter who was implicated. Mr. Beecher said emphatically he would never submit under any circumstances to have his case brought before any council whose members differed from him theologically, especially on the question of future punishment. When present to lot the bottom facts be known, Mr. Beecher axid it would not do. There was a State-Prison offense involved which must not be known, and he was understood to say what he meant was tnat Mrs. Thiton's miscarriage at the time Mr. Beecher polyce of her as "The poor child lying there and praying with folded hands, guiltless, sunned against, and bearing the transgressions of others." was an abortion which she had procured. A good many of the persons present were indignant, and said that if this were true it should not have been concealed, and they did not seem very anxious to keep the facts absolutely secret. At any rate it is so widely knewn, that it is strange the papers have kept still about in.

During the afternoon session Dr. D. O. Mears,

Beecher, in the course of one of his replies, said that he had stated to friends in Boston that there were bottom facts which ought not to come out, but that they had come to his knowledge within a short time only. He added that they would have been of great becefit on the trial if he had known them. This, it was supposed, referred to the Sun's story.

OTHER VERSIONS.

After the adjournment, I had conversations with some of the persons who were present at the Council in Boston, and obtained the following statement of what really occurred: At the time of Beecher's visit to Boston, the stories of Mrs. Tilton's having procured abortion on herself in 1870 were being circulated, and Beecher was asked if there were say facts in regard to Mrs. Tilton's conduct which would have been serviceable to him on the civil trial, and which were still undivulged. He answered that certain facta bearing on the case had first come to his knowledge during the last few weeks, but which, as he had found on inquiry, were known to his counsel for a much longer period. On the same occasion, but in a different conversation, Beecher remarked that there were professional secrets which he felt bound to keep to himself. None of the gentlemen present understood this to have any reference to Mrs. Tilton's alleged offonse.

THE COUNCIL. New York, Feb. 17.—After the usual religious exercises this morning in Plymouth Church ooklyn, the Advisory Council was called to The Rev. Dr. Sturtevant, of Illinois College reopened the discussion of last evening, saying that when it was interrupted he was on the point of offering a resolution inviting Judge Van Cott, Mrs. Moulton's counsel, to appear before the Council and state his views of the facts which led to the failure of the Mutual Council. It was very important that they should know whether or not the Plymouth Church Committee whether or not the Plymouth Church Committee was consumable for any action they had taken in relation to the Mutual Council. Speaking of the absence of and necessity for calling the Rev. Drs. Storrs and Budington, and Tillon and Bowen, as no questions concerning them were to be considered by the Council, the Rev. Mr. Sturtevant said he listened with

a great deal of reluctance to remarks made about the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Ave-nue Church and their pastors. The Muttal Council failed, for some reasons, and the nue Church and their pastors. The industrial Council raised, for some reason, and they wanted to know the reason.

Dr. Wolcott, Chairman of the Committee on Question No. 5, said the Committee this morning unanimonsly decided to write Judge Van Cott to present his statement of the case before it.

DEATH.

Mr. Sturtevant was arguing in favor of Mr. Yan Cott appearing before the Council, when the death of the Rev. Dr. Bushnell was announced. Eulogies were pronounced, resolutions of respect adopted, and Henry Ward Beecher offered up a fervent prayer, causing many to shed tears.

Discussion of the pending question was then resumed, and Mr. Beecher, while cries of "question" were heard, said the Committee were not only willing, but anxious, Mr. Van Cott should appear before the Council or the Committee.

"That is good and noble," answered a delegate.

A progracted discussion resulted finally in the

ate.
A protracted discussion resulted finally in the adoption of the following:

Recover. That the Committee write Judge Van Cott to appear before this body and state his views relative to the negotiations concerning the proposed and atendoned Mutual Council between himsoff, as the representative of Mrs. Moulton, and the Committee of Plymouth Church.

AN OUTBREAK FEARED.
OMARA, Neb., Feb. 17.—I have most competer

Several of the delegates then put questions to Judge Van Cett, the main point being as to whether the protest of Plymouth Church was a verbal or a written one.

The Rev. Edward Beecher said that be had spoken of the matter, but did not use the word protest. The statement was made verbally, and not in writing.

Judge Van Cott said he would not question the veracity or memory of Dr. Beecher, but thought the communication was a written one. He had

WHISKY.

On the back of the letter, in pencil, was the cock Trial.

He also read the following letters:

EXECUTIVE MANKION, WARRINGTON, D. C., June 31, 1871.—Col. John A.; Joyce, S. Louis, Mo.—Data:
Collowel: Will you be kind enough to send me a few copies of the Caucasan, of Lexington, Mo. I should like to hays a few copies with the article on Lincoln. If this would not be too much trouble, you would greatly oblige yours truly,

EXECUTIVE MASSION, WARRINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1871.—Col. John A. Joyce, Lettle Bock, Ark.—Data Colowell: Your letter is at hand. I read it to the President. I think Clayton will have no trouble. You know how we all stand upon this subject. I have the data you wanted, and have lost my mem. Send me a short statement and I will attend to it. Very truly yours,

EXECUTIVE MAXMON, WARRINGTON, D. C., June 21.

Mr. Storrs, of counsel for the defense, stated to-night that to-morrow morning he would formally request Judge Dillon to instruct the jury to acquit without further delay. The basis of this request will be that, the prosecution having closed and having utterly falled to make out a case, it is within the province and duty of the Court to give instructions for immediate acquittal.

SHERMAN.

The attorneys of the defense have written a letter to Attorney-General Pierrepont in which they vindicate Roger W. Sherman from the dishonorable conduct which has been imputed to him. They say Sherman has not intrusted them with any important secret obtained by him from

Special Dispatch to The Cheege Tythuns.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 17.—The sensation he day was the control of the cheege Tythuns.

Witness—I same here out of the army, seven ago.

Dyer—How long a mail-carrier?

Witness—Five years on the 7th of next March,
Dyer—Did you ever, at any other time, give uny inters to Co. Jayor?

Witness—No, sir.
Dyer—You say it was frequent to return letters?

Witness—Yes, sir; on business routes it was done,
Dyer—You say you recollect it because you were
house-bunding?

Witness—No, sir; I recollect it because it was off
my best. That made an impression on my mind.
Dyer—Have you opened other boxes and returned
letters?

witness - re-pretty neadly, Dyer-Whon was it? Dyer-Whon was the last part of February, in 1878, Witness-It was the last part of February, in 1878, Witness-It was the last part of February, in 1878, Should be of the State of Sta

what you had done? tness—No, sir; I think not. er—When did you mention this tness—Last Saturday night. letters for Joyce.

-You told your wife then, did you?

-No; I chewed the matter a while

Dyer—Never mind the rain.

Biorrs—I mind it. I got wet that day.

Witness—After I got through my day's work, I went
the Lindell and asked the clerk if I could see Geo,
shootl. He told me I could send up my card. I
d so, and then I went up and saw Gen. Babcock. He
id I would have to see his counsel. Judge Porter
me in, and I told the story to him.

Dyer—When was this?

Witness—Well, 5 or half-past 5, or 6 o'clock, perhaps,
the evening.

the evening.

Dyer—This was the first person you told outside our family?

talls.

Dyer—Did you talk with any one else about it?

Witness—I don't know.

Dyer—Don't you know that a man came to you see you about that matter before you went to the Lindel?

ndeil? Witness—No, I don't for it isn't true. Dyer—No 2 Witness—And you can't prove it, either. Witness—And you can't prove it, either.
One of the counsel for defense to night, while maintaining the truthfulness of Magill's narrative, admitted that the manner of its delivery was unfortunate, and calculated to make a very unfavorable impression on the jury. Bebook's best friends say that Magill's romantic account is very fishy, and that it would have been best to let it alone. The prosecution claim that the witness' confession that he opened a box off his best destroys the value of his evidence, as such an act was infamous and a criminal offense. Further than this, they promise on the rebutsal to give Magill such a character as to effectually impeach his testimony.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

ST. Louis, Feb. 17.—Upon the resumption of the trial of Gen. Babcock this morning in the United States Circuit Court, a number of wit-

United States Circuit Court, a number of witnesses were put upon the stand to testify to the observator of the defendant.

Gen. W. T. Sherman testified: I am General of the army of the United States. I have known Gen. O. E. Bebcock intimately. I have known him since 1861, but my better knowledge of him atch at Savannah from Gen. Grant. Since then patch at Savannah from then trant. Bince then I have known him almost constantly. His reputation has been very good. I never heard it questioned until these troubles. I have seen Gen. Babcook a hundred times in the room in the Executive Mansion next to the President's

the Executive Mansion next to the President's soom. It might be called the ante-room. Those who go to see the President see Gen. Babcock first, and, perhaps, accomplish the object of their visit without seeing the President at all. Gen. Babcock also opens the letters, distributes them, and answers all except the most important. He is a kind of intermediator between the people and the President.

Testimony as to his good character was also given by Gen. James H. Simpson, of the Corps of Engineers; Gen. W. S. Harney; Capt. L. S. Babbist, commanding the St. Louis Arsenal; Geo. S. B. Sturgia, in command of this post; the Hon. E. A. Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

LETTERS IDENTIFIED.

At this point ex-Gov. Fletcher was put upon the stand, and identified several letters from Babcock to Joyce as those placed in his possession a few weeks ago by Mrs. Joyce. Only one of these letters was read at this stage of the trial. It was dated March 17, 1874, and directed to soyce, in San Francisco, It is in reply to Joyce's message to Babcock: "Tell Douglass to call pff his scandal hounds, that only blacken the memory of Ford and friends." Gen. Babcock informs Joyce that there are no charges against Ford, and tells the same that he believes he (Joyce) was sent to San Francisco becaus of his high standing with the Commissioner.

The defense then introduced two letters from Deputy Commissioner H. C. Rogers to Gen. John McDonald, dated respectively Washington, March 3 and March 22, 1875, to show, as counsel said, that as late as the date of these letters there was no suspicion of Gen. McDonald either by Rogers or the Department. The first letter sake, on behalf of Rogerstand Commissioner Dong-lass, that McDonald will find a place as Deputy. Collector in Kanssa or elsewhere for a young man well qualified for such a position, and states that such a favor of the part of McDonald stoned to an accommodation to a member of the Cabinet. The other letter refers to the probasould be an accommodaton to a memoer of the Cabinet. The other letter refers to the probability of the appointment of Mr. Douglass to a Judgeship of the Court of Claims, and solicits McDonald's influence in his (Rogers') behalf for the place to be made vacant by the retirement of Douglass. This letter was referred to by Rogers in his testimony.

Douglass. This letter was referred to by Rogers in his testimony.

OTHER CHARACTER TESTIMONY.

A. Warner, Cashier of the Lindell Hotel, testified that Hoge was at that hotel in November,
1874.

Gen. J. L. Fullerton, a lawyer of this city,
testified to knowing Babcock in the army during
tue late War, and since then in Washington. His
reputation was good.

A person connected with the Post-Office in this
city testified as to the street letter-box system

A person consideration of the street letter-box system here, stating that it was unsafe to deposit valuable letters in the boxes, and that the public had been repeatedly cautioned against doing so.

There was no rule or regulation prohibiting it, however.

STHL MORE.

The defense then introduced several letters from Joyce to Labcock, written at different times from 1870 to 1873. Some of them inclosed editurists written by Joyce, and published in the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, on San Domingo affairs, and were designed to show hir zeal-onsuces in political matters. Another, from Little Rock, Ark., apprised Baboock of the election of Clayton Powell as United States Senator, and stated that this election would carry Arkansas for Grant, and another inclosed resolutions to the memory of Charles W. Ford, adopted at a public meeting here soon after that gentleman's death. Answers to these letters were then produced and read; also, two or three others. All of these letters are of a social character, and indicate that the writers of them were on friendly terms, but contain no allusions whatever to Ring mattens, or anything connected with revenue affairs.

C. C. Dickinson. Chief Clerk of the First

The Court then ruled on the three dispatches which have been held in reserve two or three days. The following was admitted:

5r. Louis, Dec. 3, 1874.—76 Gen. O. E. Babcock: East the Secretary or Commissioner ordered anybody here? (Signed)

The following two were ruled out:

WASELEGION. Dec. 5, 1874.—Jahn.

Storrs-Is it frequent to give letters back?

Mr. Storrs—No. sir.
Witness—No. sir.
Mr. Storrs—You sometimes do it?
Witness—On a business route it is frequent that letters are put in and the parties forget an inclosure, or something like that, and they are Post-Office?
Witness-No, sir.
Mr. Storrs-Why?
Witness-Well, I thought it was so frivolous
there wasn't any need of saying anything
shows is.

there wasn't any need of saying anything about it.

Mr. Storrs—Did you usually report?

Witness—I usually earried blanks in my satchel which I had parties sign who wanted letters back, and then I compared the writing.

Mr. Storrs—How did you happen to remember the time this occurred?

Witness—I was house-hunting about that time. I had been looking around four or five days for a house. I had just been to the Polytechnic, looking for a man who I had heard had a hones. I was on my way down to make a collection. It was my day to collect for seven other carriers.

The cross-examinatiod of this witness was long, sharp, and thorough. Witness had been a mail-earrier five years. Never gave isters to Col. Joyce at any other time. It was a frequent thing to return letters on business routes. Recollected the circumstances particularly because it was cff his beat. Had opened boxes frequently on business streets and returned letters, but could not recollect the names of any persons for them had done it. When present years hand. ollected the circumstances particularly because it was off his beat. Had opened boxes frequently on business streets and returned letters, but could not recollect the names of any persons for whom he had done it. When pressed very hard, witness said he had returned a letter to George W. Fishback, had returned a letter to George W. Fishback, had returned to many business houses on Main street, but could not swear to any particular firm. He was repeatedly pressed to recollect the finne of anybody else for whom he had taken letters out of boxes, but he could not remember one. He carried blank receipts, had receipts with him when he gave letters to Joyce, but Joyce refused to give him a receipt, saying, "Oh, that's sil right." "hunki dor," or something of that sort. "It's only a blind." It occurred on the last day of Fahruary, 1875, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Did not tell the Postmaster about the matter, or any one else about the office. Mentioned the matter first last Saturday night to his wife. Had been reading in the papers the testimony of Mr. Everest about putting letters in a letter box, and recollected he had given Joyce just such letters. Etminated over the matter awhile, then told his wife. The next evening (Sunday) after going off duty, went to the Lindell Hotel, saw Gen. Babcock, and told him the circumstance, and Babcock sent him to Judge Porter, to whom he repeated his story.

He gave full details of the matter to no one but Storis and Porter outside his own family. No one had been to see him about it before he

but Storre and Porter outside his own family. No one had been to see him about it before he went to the Lindeli Hotel. He consulted with went to the Lindel Hotel. He consulted with no one, but his wife. He repeated the address of the letters given to Joyce as Gen. O. E. Babcock and Col. W. O. Avery. He would not admit that he had talked about the matter to anybody ex-cept some letter-carriers at the Post-Office to-

cept some leaver-water day.

Col. Dver pressed him very hard, but he would not acknowledge he had any intercourse or conversation with any other than those mentioned above.

Witness then went into a long account of his account of his account of the land lived in the various occupations since he had lived in the city, but gave nothing more bearing on the case, It is understood that the prosecution will offer testimony in rebuttal of this evidence to

morrow.

Mr. Storrs then asked for the deposition of the President, which was produced by the Clerk, and it was read by Judge Porter. As several objections had been made to the questions and answers, Judge Dillon during the noon recess looked it over, and marked the objections everruled or sustained, leaving the deposition, however, it is said, in very nearly the same form it was orielpally.

was originally.

After reading the deposition, 1; Storrs offered the recommendations in fav f of the appointment of Gen. McDonald as impervisor of
this District, but the Court ruled them out, and
the defense closed their case.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPOSITION.

LEADING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 17.—The following are son of the leading questions put to the President in relation to his knowledge of Gen. Babcock's character, and other points bearing on the pending case, and the answers thereto:

ing case, and the answers thereto:

Q.—Are you acquainted with the general reputation of Gen. Babcock in the city where he now lives, in the places where he has lived among his associates and acquaintances, in the army and eisewhere, for honesty and integrity? A.—I suppose that I might say that I have been acquainted with his general reputation in the army and where he is known, where he has lived. Elsewhere I do not know anything about it, but I suppose myself to be acquainted with the reputation he has in the army and in this city.

Q.—Now state, if you please, what his general reputation is, and has been. A.—I have always supposed it to be good. If twelve year' intimate association with a man gives one an opportunity of judging what other people think of him, I ceriainly have had a good opportunity not only of knowing his character myself,

an any way to intucate your school in reference to any charges made or proposed to be made against Joyce or McDonald, or either of them? A.—Do not remember of his ever speaking to me on the subject at all. He certainly took no lively interest in the matter or I should have remembered it.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock, so far as you know, ever seek in any way to influence your action with reference to any investigation of alleged whisky frauds in St. Louis or elsewhere? A.—He did not. Possibly I might state right here that I remember but one instance of his ever taiking to me at all about the matter of the investigations, except since he has been indicted, and thengit was simply to say to me that he had saked Mr. Douglass why it was that they threatened all their officials, as though they were dishonest persons, by sending spies to watch them, and asking why they could not make inspections somewhat as they do in the army,—end a man of character into their distilleries and take their books and make a report that could be relied upon,—and believe that he simply told me that he had said this to Mr. Douglass.

Q.—Do you remember the circumstance of Gen. Mo-Donald's being in the City of Washington on the 7th of Docember, 1874? A.—I do not remember the particular data. I remember the time in question.

Q.—If I understand you correctly, Gen. Babcock's conception was that in making the investigation it would be wiser to have it done by men of superior character? A.—Tes.

Q.—Did you ride with him on or about that date or coasion, and was anything said then by him to you with reference to the investigation of a single word of any conversation touching his ordical position or business.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock, at or about that time, say anything to you with reference to such investigation of superior

as I was taking a crive, and invited him to get in and drive with me. I have no recollection of a single word of any conversation touching his orbicial position or business.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock, at or about that time, say anything to you with reference to such investigation, or, to your knowledge, did he in any way undertake to prevent them? A.—I have no recollection of his saving anything about that. He certainly did not interceded with me to prevent them.

Q.—Do you remember the circumstances of the promulgation of an order transferring the various Supervisors from thair own to other districts? A.—I do.

Q.—State fully with whom the idea upon which that order was based, originated, and the particulars of reasons which induced you to direct it. A.—Sometime while Mr. Richardson was Secretary of the Treasury, I think,—at all events, before Mr. Bristow became Secretary of the Treasury,—Mr. Douglass expressed the idea to me that it would be a good plan to occasionally change the Supervisors around from one district to another, and I expressed myself favorably to it; but it was not done then, and not thought of any more by me, but when it became pretty evident that the Treasury was being defrauded of a portion of the revenue that it should receive from the distillation of spirits in the West, Secretary Bristow called on me and made a general statement of his suspicious, and I suggested to him their idea. On that suggestion the order making these transfers of Supervisors was made. At that time I did not understand that there was any suspicion at all of the officials, but I mew that each one of the officials had his own way of transacting his business; that these distillers, having so much pecuniary interest in decorring the officials, would learn their ways, and learn how to evade them, and my idea was that by putting new Supervisors, acquainted with their duties, over them, their crooked ways would be detected. Those are the views I had, and the reasons why I suggested the change.

Q.—So far as you personally know

Warkington, Dec. 5, 1874.—John A. Jopes, St. Louis: Camnot hear that any one has gone or is going. (Signed)

St. Louis: April 23, 1875.—Gen. O. E. Babcock, Washington: Tell me to see Parker, of Colorado, and telegram to Commissioner. Create out St. Louis: enamies. (Signed)

Garr.

Regarding the last dispatch, the Court said although it was admitted to be in the handwriting of Joyce, and that it had been sent over the wires, there is no proof that defendant had received it, of, if he did receive it, that he knew from whom it came, and there was no proof that it was ever answered.

JAMES MAGILL.

a letter-carrier, then testified: In the latter part of February, 1875, I was coming down Pinepart of February, 1875, I was coming down Pinepart of February, 1876, I was coming down Pinepart of February, 1876, I was coming down Pinepart of February, 1875, I was coming down Pinepart of Pinepart of

Q.—Was it not called very soon after he was informed that he could not be heard as a witness in the Avery case? A.—It was.

Q.—Do you know whether he was saxious to appear as a witness in that case? A.—I cannot say any further than his dispatch to the District-Attorney saking to be heard.

to be heard.

Q.—Do you know whether he did dispatch to the District Attorney for the purpose of being witness to that case? A.—I know he miss have done so, because I saw the answer which he received from the District Attorney.

—So far as you know, what was the substance of the answer of the District Attorney, Mr. Dyer, to the telegram of Gen. Babcock desiring to appear as a witness in the Avery case? A.—He, in substance, in common that there would be no more criminal formed him that the would be no more criminal formed him that the would be no more criminal formed him that the would be no more criminal formed him that the would be no more criminal formed him that the would be no more criminal for the would be not the would b

Q—So har as you know, what was the substance of the snawer of the District Attorney, Mr. Dyer, to the their snawer of the District Attorney, Mr. Dyer, to the their snaw of Gen. Baboock destring to appear as a witness in the Avery case? A.—Re, in substance, informed him that there would be no more criminal prosecutions till some time. It think, in the following month. I do not remember the date accurately.

Q.—And I presuma his deairs could not be complied with?

Q.—Have you ever seen anything in the conduct of Gen. Babcock, or has be ever said anything to you, which indicased to your mind that he was in any way interested in, or connected with, the Whisky Ring at St. Louis or alsewhere? A.—Naver.

Q.—In what manner, as regards the public interests and as evenicing his fidelity and integrity, has he performed his duties as your private Secretary? A.—Aleways to ny entire and full astiraction.

Q.—Have you in lany form observed or learned anything in counsction with Gen. Babcock's conduct which has tended to diminish your confidence in his fidelity and integrity still unimpaired and uncliminished? A.—I always had great confidence in his integrity and integrity is unimpaired and uncliminished? A.—I always had great confidence in his integrity and his efficiency, and as yet my confidence in him is unshaben. I have never learned anything that would shate that confidence. Of course I know of this trial that is progressing.

Q.—Do your remember Gen. Babcock, prior to May, 1875, talked with you about the propriety of sending detectives into the several districts to detect frauds?

A.—I do not, I remember of his telling me, at one time, of what he had proposed to Mr. Douglass, but the date of it I do not remember, and that was not a suggestion to me, it was merely telling nie what he had shown that letter to Mr. Douglass, and this is the earne that I have before stated.

Q.—Do you remember when that conversation was?

A.—No, I do not. My recollection is that the had shown that letter to Mr. Douglass.

A.—No, I do not. My recollection is that he had shown that laster to Mr. Douglass before he had to me, and that was the occasion when he told me of this suggestion.

Q.—Did Gen, Babcock, about the time of its date, show you a dispatch in these worth:

Sr. Lours, Oct. St. 1874.—Gen. R. O. Babcock, Executive Mansion, Weshington, D. C.: Have you talked with D.? Are things right? How?

A.—I do not remember anything about it.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock, at or about the time of its date, show you a dispatch in the following words:

Sr. Lours, April 23, 1875.—Gen. E. O. Babcock, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.: Tell Mack to see Parker, of Colorado, and telegram to Commissioner, Crush out St. Louis ensmies.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock, at any time, tail you he had endeavored to influence Commissioner Douglass to revoke that order? A.—No.

Q.—Since you say that Ges. Babcock has not manifested to you say that Ges. Babcock has not manifested to you say desire to interfere with or prevent the trial of the indictments against himself and others, will you be so good as to state whether any of his friends, for him, have, at any time since these indictments against him, or any other of the indictments against him, if you know? A.—It was made because he applied for ft, and I thought he was clearly entitled to vindicate himself—if he was innocent. He had been denied that opportunity before the Grand Jury.

Q.—Did you know at the time that Gen. Babcock sent cipher dispatches to Maj. Luckey, at St. Louis, over his own and over a fictifious signature on the 17th or 18th of last November? A.—I do not remember as to particular dates, but we have an Recentive Mansion cipher, so that when myself and Secretaries are separated dispatche

there was any reason why Maguire's name should not be sent. I have an indistinct recollection of his asking me the question.

Q.—What was the character of the correspondence between Mr. Joyce and Gen. Babcock as exhibited to you? A.—My answer to that is the same as has been given and objected to.

Q.—What was the general character of the explanation of the nature of the dispatches to which your attention has been directed, as given to you by Gen. Babcock? A.—The explanations which he gave seemed to me to clear up all grounds of suspicion against him.

Q.—What was the general character of those explanations? A.—It was generally a statement of their meaning, and what they were in response to, but I could not probably give at this time has explanation of any one of them.

Q.—But the explanations as given at the time were such as to satisfy you? A.—They seemed to me to be entirely satisfactory.

IN GENERAL.

CHICAGO. KEELEY AND KERWIN INDICTED A gleam of interest illumined the general dullness about the Custom-House yesterday. The Grand Jury actually exerted themselves so far as to descend from their eyrie and deposit several full-grown indictments in the hands of Judge Blodgett. As has been stated in The Tribune from day to day, the jury have been taking scrape of evidence against the firm of Keeley & Kerwin. It has been thought by many people that this firm, having escaped being indicted with the rest of their crowd, were therefore eafe from prosecution. Such suppositions, however, were incorrect. The truth was that the Government had all along had evidence enough to implicate these parties seriously in the revenue frauds, although that evidence was not so complete as in the dence was not so complete as in the cases of the other distillers and rectifiers whose establishments were seized last December. The chain of evidence had several missing links. For instance, one of the principal "squealing" distillers testified to having heard such and such stories regarding Keeley & Kerwin's illicit op-erations, but he had never transacted business with them himself, and therefore could not tes-

the Grand Jury have recently subpossed and examined a number of Keeley & Kerwin's cus-tomers in neighboring cities, hoping to discover evidence of the firm's use of India rubber stamps, or fraud in the shipment of case goods. Parties from Madison, Wis., and from Sterling, Rock Island, and other points in the interior of Illinois, were put through the in-quisition mill, and yielded quite a grist of infor-mation.

quisition min, and yieused quite a grist of information.
Yesterday the jury assembled at the customary hour, and proceeded to affix their signatures to several indictments that the District-Attorney had drawn up. At about noon they dispatched a messenger to inform Judge Blodgett of their intention to invade his premises, and shortly afterwards was heard the tramp, tramp of their majestic boots on the stairway.

The first indictment presented was one against John Roach, the notorious "spiel-mark" man, of Chicago, who is charged in four counts with various kinds of counterfeiting, and whose bail is fixed at \$1,000.

There are two indictments against Keeley & Kerwin. One is smaller than the other.

There are two indictments against Keeley & Kerwin. One is smaller than the other.

THE SMALL ONE
contains four counts.

The first count represents Keeley & Kerwin, of Chicago, Feb. 18, 1875, as emptying spirits from a certain cask containing domestic spirits rectified, the cask being stamped as required by law for rectified spirits, and charges Keeley & Kerwin with falling at that time to efface and obliterate the said stamps as required by law. The date of the stamps was Feb. 13, 1875, and the number, 988, 917, purported to be issued by Collector Phil Wadsworth, signed by Gauger Hood, and so filled up as to show that the stamp had been issued to Golsen & Eastman, rectifiers, and that the barrel contained 43% wins gallons and 43% proof gallons of rectified spirits.

The second count charges the parties, Feb. 18, 1875, with emptying spirits from forty-nine casks of domestic distilled spirits rectified, the casks being stamped as required by law, but which the firm neglected to cancel.

The third count charges the firm, on the same date, with emptying fifty casks of rectified spirits without canceling the stamps, which were dated Feb. 18, 1875, and numbered from 991,614 to 991,663 hoelesive, purported to be issued by Collector Wadsworth to Golsen & Eastman, and signed by Gauger John W. Hood.

The last count of the small indictment charges Keeley and Kerwin, Dec. 9, 1874, with emptying five casks of spirits without destroying the stamps.

The bail under this indictment is fixed at \$2,000.

\$5,000.

THE SECOND,

or larger, indictment contains eight counts.

The first charges them, March 1, 1875, with intent to defraud the United States revenue, with giving to William S. Golsen and Fancis A. East-

law so as to show that said barrel contained rectified spirits which had been inspected and guaged, as required by law, said stamp being dated Feb. 13, 1875, and numbered 988,917, purporting to be issued by Collector Wadsworth, and signed by Grauger John W. Hood, and so filled up as to show that the stamps had been issued to Golsen & Eastman. The cask contained 43½ wine gallona and 43½ proof gallons of rectified spirits.

The second count charges Keeley and Kerwin, March 1, 1875, with intent to defraud the United States with giving Golsen & Eastman forty-nine empty barrels stamped as provided by law, so as to show that said barrels contained re-\*ifed spirits duly inspected and gauged as required by law, said stamps being dated Feb. 13, 1875, numbered respectively from 989, 918 to 989, 968 insulations, and properting to be issued by Collector Wadsworth, signed by Gauger John W. Hood, and so filled up as to show that the said stamps had been issued by the Collector to Golsen & Eastman, and that said barrels contained a certain number of proof gallons of rectified spirits, which numbers the Grand Jurors are unable more particularly to state.

The third count rectites the same kind of an offense March 2, 1875, the number of empty barrels being put at fifty, which were disposed of to Golsen & Eastman in a precisely similar manner, the dates of the stamps used on the empty casks being Feb. 18, 1875, and the numbers 901,614 to 991,683 inclusive.

The fourth count alleges that the parties, on the 5th of March, 1875, with intent to defraud the United States, purchased and received of Golsen & Eastman s barrel containing rectified spirits, said barrel being stamped as provided by law so as to show that it contained rectified spirits inspected and gauged as required by law, said stamp being dated Feb. 13, 1875, unmbered 988,917, and purporting to be issued by Collector Wadsworth, and signed by Gauger John W. Hood, and so filled up as to show that said stamp had been issued by said Collector to Golsen & Eastman, and that s the same parties on the 5th of March, 1876, whon a transaction involving fifty barrels was mapipulated in the same way and for the same purpose. The dates of the stamps were Feb. 18, 1875, and the numbers from 994,614 to 994,663, inclusive. The seventh count charges than Keeley & Kerwin, March 5, 1875, received 100 barrels of domestic spirits, and neglected to make, on the above date, in the book which they were required by law to keep, an entry of the date when, the name of the person or firm from whom, and the place whence, the said spirits were so received.

The sighth count recites a similar emission to make an entry in the books on the 9th of December, 1874, when Keeley & Earwin received five casks of domestic spirits.

The bail under this indictment is also put at \$5,000.

to have the indicted parties give half NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE!

to have the indicted parties give bail yesterday. Roach is in jail, and there will be no difficulty in getting at him to give bail or in detaining him unless he can furnish it. As for Keeley and Kerwin, they are already under bonds, and havelno disposition to leave the jurisdiction of the District Court. They will be notified to-day that they will be expected to present themselves before Judga Biodgett to-morrow morning and offer bail. ffer bail, The indicted Aldermen,

The indicted Aldermen, CULLERTON AND MILDRETE, have been notified to appear to-marrow morning and enter pleas to the charges contained in their indictments. Following Hamiel's advice, they will probably assume a virtue if they have it not,—and the Grand Jury evidently think they haven't,—or, in other words, they will very probably plead not guilty.

The remaining labors of the Grand Jury yesterday consisted of an investigation into a revenue case of minor importance, in which the principal actor is a person living outside of the

Special Dispatch to The Change Tribune.
Springfreld, Itl., Feb. 17.—Assistant District-SPRINGTIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—Assistant District-Attorney Eoe and Gov. Palmer, of Westerman's counsel, have agreed upon a compromise regarding the captured Westerman papers, by which they are to be held in the hands of the Clerk of the Court subject to the examination of the Grand Jury, but not to be given to the public. This disposition would indicate that the press is regarded as more to be feared than the Grand Jury. A Deputy United States Marshal left to-day for Pekin with banch warrants for the arrest of H. P. Westerman, J. L. Smith, and G. C. Glassford, Pekin distillers and rectifiers.

A subpcena was issued to-night for Orville Grant, and will be sent to Washington, where Mr. Grant is reported now to be. The former subpcena was returned from Chicago "not found," but the Grand Jury inesist upon making the acquaintance of Mr. Orville Grant, and so send him a second and more pressing invitation.

he acquaintance or Mr. Values in vitation and him a second and more pressing invitation.

CINCINNATE

SEVERAL CASES.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 17.—In the case of Amann & Co., on trial the past week week in the United States Court charged with omitting to make the proper entries of spirits, the jury to-day returned a verdict of not guilty.

The case of Heavy H. Hamilton, rectifier, and Lewis A. Logan, Gauger, was taken up. Hamilton is charged with making false notices of intention to rectify, and Logan with making false entries in the stub book of the rectifier's stamps. The case will probably take some days, as a large number of witnesses will be called.

McKEE.

THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the Chicage Tribuna.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 17.—Col. Hatch, of McKee's counsel, returned to-day from Pike County, where he went to bunt up evidence in behalf of the needing motion for a new right. where is weath of him to evidence in behalf of the pending motion for a new trial. He brought with him an affidavit by a man named Foster that the juror Summers, who sat in the McKee case, told him before coming to St. Louis that McKee was the biggest toad in the puddle, and that he ought to be in the Penitentiary.

HOUNDED DOWN. Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—It appears to be quite certain that Solicitor Wilson, of the Treasury, will soon be removed. The Ring here is determined to crush him for the prompt and effective work he has done in prosecuting whisky thisten.

STARVED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGriscon, Ia., Peb. 17.—A remarkable case of starvation occurred near Ethader a few days ago, in the death of samuel Hess. Some months ago Hess built a house on his farm, and went in debt a few hundred dollars for material. A suit was instituted to macover the ameunt, since the commencement of the action, Hess has refused all food, and a few days ago died, after going for three weeks without food of any-kind. It is thought that, after the suit was commenced, Hess became deranged. STATE AFFAIRS.

Main Points in the New Railroad Bill in the Iowa Legislature.

The Impeachment Business Progressee Swimmingly in Mississippi.

Business Transacted in the Wisconsin and Ohio Legislatures.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 17.—Both Houses of the Legislature concurred in a resolution offered in the Assembly by Lees. Democrat, that adjournment Saturday be to Wednesday evening, on account of Tuesday being a legal holiday and the day of the Republican State Convention. In the Senate communications were receive regard to the West Wisconsin Railway.

A resolution was offered asking the Railroad

Commissioners to give their views as to the freight rates in the Vance bill, which had passed he Assembly.
A message was received from the Governor transmitting the report of Prof. Chamberlin, giving his valuation of the cabinet of the late

giving his valuation of the cabinet of the late Dr. J. A. Lapham at \$10,150, the purchase of which for the State is proposed.

A few local hills passed,—among them, authorizing the School-Land Commissioners to loan money to the Counties of Wood and Racine: relating to railroads in the State.

The bill was hilled to create the County of Dixon, changed from Langlade, out of Clark and Marathon, Lieut.-Gov. Parker giving the casting vote against it.

A memorial to Congress for a more thorough investigation of the revenue frands in this State was referred to the Federal Relations Committee. The Assembly concurred in the Senate joint resolution asking for the printing of a consolidated Centennial Directory of the United States; also, a bill appropriating \$27 to W. P. Stow for services as Chaptain of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Regiment before muster in 1863.

Bills were introduced by the Committee on Chaims appropriating altogether \$1,000 to Ansley Gray, T. S. Hayburst, and Patrick Griffin for exponses in contesting seats, including \$350 for the former's salary.

The Centennial bill was postponed until Wednesday.

The Centennial bill was postponed upth Wednesday.

A majority of the Committee on Federal Relations reported in favor of the Senate memorial to Congress for the investigation of Judge Cate's right to a sest.

The Committee on Insurance and Banks reported in favor of the indednite postponement of a bill further taxing insurance companies, on the ground of doubts as to its constitutionality also, that our life-insurance companies are now taxed higher than in other States, and than their leading competitors, and the additional tax would legislate our home companies out of existence.

would legislate our home companies out of existence.

There being a large general file, some pravious orders of business were omitted, in order that bills might be considered in Committee of the Whole and furnish work for the engrossing clerks. Some fifteen or twenty bills had been disposed of, when Bill No. 98, Assembly, to amend the charter of Ean Claire so as to authorize the construction of water-works for said city, came up, being, in another form, the old contested Unippewa Delis bill. Mr. Witta, of Chippewa Falis, offered an amendment to substitute Eau Claire for Chippewa River in the first section of the bill authorizing the dam, and made an earnest speech in favor of this amendment and against the bill. He was briefly replied to by Mr. Stocking, of Eau Claire, and Lees, of Buffalo, and, when Mr. Witts rose to speak again, and it became apparent no more busiagain, and it became apparent no more bus-ness would be done, the Committee rose. The bill was killed to limit the rate of interest to 7 per cent.

DES MOINES, Feb. 17 .- To-day the House passed a bill that, after indictment and before trial, defendant shall be furnished with the subtrial, defendant shall be furnished with the sub-stance of the testimony of the witnesses before the Grand Jury, and witnesses not before the Grand Jury may be called on the trial, giving the defendant one day's notice thereof. A large number of petitions were presented, asking the repeal of the Bailroad Tariff law. Bills messed the House to a second reading

Bills passed the House to a second reading stay all proceedings in cases against cities when appeal is taken; to regulate all personal property where title remains in the vendor and in possession of the vendes; to subrogate parties who pay liens or debts of another as security; to facilitate search of public records by an index system; to repeal the law exempting forest lands from taxation; fixing the panalty for neglect of the Assessor at \$20; in relation to the redemption of the land of lunation sold for taxes; to provide for the assessment of railroad property at its cash value upon the entire line within the State, including right of way, road-bed, and rolling-stock exclusively need in the State; to regulate the form of tax-receipts. sively used in the state of the content of the cont

journed.

SENATE.

In the Senate, several petitions were presented asking for the repeal of the Railroad Tariff law.

A bill was passed to a second reading in the Senate to repeal most of the Railroad Tariff law, and making five classes of roads; grading passenger rates from 2 and 2½ to 5 ceuts per mile; rates are increased on losal freights; consolidation of roads and pooling of earnings are prohibited; branch roads are to be considered separate roads; classification of roads to be according to net earnings for 1876 within the State—Class A, \$3,000 per mile; Class B, \$2,000; Class C, \$1,000; Class D, \$1,000, or any sum over the coat of operation; Class E, those where the gross earnings don't exceed the expenses.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home bill was taken up, pending whichthe Senate adjourned.

OHIO.

YESTERDAY'S LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

TESTERDAY'S LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.
COLUMBIUS, O., Feb. 17.—In the House thir

COLUMUS, O., Feb. 17.—In the House this morning a bill to require railroad companies to erect depots at all stations of 2.000 inhabitants and upwards, was defeated—60 to 26.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to materially amend the present Common-School laws. Among other things, the bill proposes County Superintendents, and abolishes sub-school districts and the present Boards of Examiners.

In the House, House bills were passed making it a misdemeanor to throw any ceal-dir, ceal-tax, or coal-cil, into any streams, monds, or lakes, or to deposit the same upon the banks of any streams or pends; to make it a felony to send any letter or telegram with intent to obtain property or money fraudulently, and to allow such to be brought either at the place the letter was sent or received.

In the Senate, L. G. Delano was confirmed as Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs.

A bill was introduced to exempt the 4½ per cent reserve fund of the life-insurance companies from taxation.

A resolution was adopted instructing the State Commissioner of Railroads to use his whole power to prevent three-card monte men and pick-pockets from plying their vocation on Ohio rail-roads, and to ask for further legislation if necessary.

The prominent citizens of Columbus gave an

sary.

The prominent citizens of Columbus gave an elegant reception to the General Assembly and State officers this evening at the new City Hall. THE IMPRACHMENT CASES.

THE IMPEACHMENT CARES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 17.—The Appeal's Jackson (Miss.) special says that yesterday in the House, in secret session, was read the evidence in the impeachment investigation of the Superintendent of Education, Cardoza; and a resolution was adopted that he be impeached by a vote of 101 to 4, nearly all the Republicans voting for his impeachment. The managers are Messra. Hudson, Shands, McNair, Hall, and Leigh. The managers in the Davis impeachment are Messra. White. Clifton, Powell, Barksdale, and Lester. The Senate adopted rules for their governance during the impeachment trials.

The Appeal's Jackson, Miss., special says in the House to-day formal articles of impeachment of Lieut.-Gov. Davis (colored) were adopted with only 7 dissenting votes.

The Ames Investigating Committee have con-

cluded taking testimony, and will report soon. The testimony it is said will develop several serious charges not heretofore current.

POLITICAL.

GEN. HURLBUT AT BELVIDERE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 17.—An immense audience assembled at Union Hall, Belviders, to-day to hear the speech of Gen. S. A. Haribut, member of Congress for this district. The General's remarks were looked forward to with great in-terest as one of the first political speeches out-side of the coming campaign. The General, who spoke extemporaneously, commenced by making some remarks expressing the gratitude he felt for the heavity welcome he had received from the people among whom he lived. He then pointed out the political situation of the country, and the perils which are now imminent. Two years ago so completely was the sountry infled into a false security that, in a House of Repre-sentatives more than half Republicanes, a Genemarks were looked forward to with great inyears ago so completely was the country luffed into a false security that, in a House of Representatives more than half Republicate, a General Amnesty bill passed without any serious opposition. People were anxious to believe good things of the Rebel element, and, therefore, we believed without evidence. The result of this is the present Democratic majority in Congress. Every feature in the existence of the present House shows confessed supremacy on the one side and cowardly subserviency on the other. The South rejected Randall and elected Kerr. One stood by the Nation and is rejected by its enemies; the other fought against the nation and his friends remember him and reward him. So with the constitution of the Committees of the House. Look at Morrison eliminating from his record part of his public life so as not to offend his new allies, who do not hesisate to parade their service in the Confederate cause; so with the diagraceful appointment of Hambleton as Clerk of the leading Committee of the House—a brute and coward, who cursed his unhappy child with the name of an assassin, and lied out of the responsibility of the dusmal charge until an outraged public opinion compelled his resignation. Coming to the more dramatic part of this session, he said in his life he never saw so superb a demonstration of vigorous vitality as when Blaine struck the helm of the House out of unskulful hands and sweet the astonished ranks of the discomfited majority with his fierce invective and his lofty secore, on the Amnesty bill. The General denounced, in the strongest language, the thackguard, false, insoleent harangue of Ben Hill, and having explained fully the meaning of the Amnesty hill, and advanced the idea that, as the Southern members do not admit they have sinned, it is very inconsistent of them to ask for amnesty, which means forgiveness for some sin or nothing at all. Touching on the Presidential question, Mr. Hurthot said:

The next Democratic Convention, like all others, with be controlled by our united South. They a

Touching on the Presidential question, Mr. Huribut said:

The next Democratic Convention, like all others, will be controlled by our united South. They are more than one-third, and the two-thirds rule governs. No matter whom they select, they will own him, for they will select no man who is not olay in their nands. Should they succeed, during the term of four years of office the man they elect can so manipulate the Supreme Court by retaining some members and supplying others as to obtain a decision that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments were not constitutional. Then, if follows that, if the saves were illegally freed by the United States, compensation must be made; if they were illegally invested with suffrage, they can vote no longer. These are some of the perils of the times and it is the business of the reconic to such; if they were illegally invested with auffrage, they can vote no longer. These are some of the perils of the times, and it is the business of the people to know it. The tariff and currency question will not be solved by this Congress, and there is no hope of any good general legislation from this session.

In concluding, the General offered one word about the next President. In his judgment, Illinois should not present a candidate. He considered the man best filted for the place during the coming four years was James G. Riane.

THE ILLINOIS INFLATIONISTS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Reb. 17.—Louis Steward, the Inde

pendent nomines for Governor, accepts the plattern and action of the Convention held here yesterday, as will be seen from his reply to the Committee appointed to confer with him, which was received about 2 o'clock this morning:

Plano, Ill., Feb. 16.—Donale Valentine and H. C. Laurence, Decotur: I cheerfully accept the honor conferred, and wish you success. Louis Strawam,

The early trains this morning were presty well filled with delegates returning to their homes. They feel hopeful for the future, as they labor under the impression that the Damocraca will indores Steward and Hise to a certainty, with a strong probability that the whole ticket will be concurred in. The Cook County should have the Auditorship. The efforts of the Springfield Democratic Ring to capture the Convention for Glenn was a pronounced failure, the refusal of the Cook County delegation to aid the scheme Bills passed the House to a second reading to provide for the construction of fishways in all dams in rivers; to provide for the division of townships into election presents; to repeal the present game law and substitute a new one; to requist the building of partition fences; to

little factions and the Glenn wing of the Convention in favor of Flagg was a sharp piece of strategy, but Flagg's prodivities in favor of a "hittle gold in his'n" rendered it abortive. He lost some of his friends, too. by his transparent evasion of the question, "How do you stand on the platform?"

Messars, Volentine, Lawrence, Curry, and half-a-dozen other prominent delegates from the northern counties, stopped over for a few hours at Plano this afternoon, and had a pleasant interview with Governor-to-be-elected Steward.

The State Central Committee organized this morning, a short time previous to the departure of the early trains, by the election of J. M. Springer, of Cook, Chairman, and B. M. Springer, of Kendall, Secretary.

WAUKEGAN.

Species Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN. Ill., Feb. 17.—The Republican WAUERGAN, III., Feb. 17.—The Republican cauens, held here this afternoon, was largely attended, and general good feeling prevailed. Among the number were two of our leading divines, who were much interested on account of the temperance question. The nominations are perfectly satisfactory to the temperance people, and, indeed, their election is almost certain: For Mavor, J. F. Powell; Supervisors, James Low and Nelson Landon; Assessor, Samuel H. Flinn, whose lease expires with his life, this being only his twenty-first year; Marshal, H. A. Hinckley. Aldermen—Second Ward, William Green; Third Ward, B. F. Porter; First and Fourth, not yet nominated.

TEXAS ELECTION.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 17.—Eight precincts of this city and county give 157 majority for the Constitution, 2,291 majority for Cohe and the Democratic State ticket. For Senator, Cleveland, Dem., 268 majority in the county.

McCormick, Rep., will carry the balance.

Matagords and Brazoria Counties are conceded to McCormick, Rep., who is elected by 500 majority.

The Democrats have elected the two Representatives in Floater County, and the Judges, Clerk, Assessor, and District Clerk. The Independents have elected the Sheriff and nearly the entire county ticket.

Bighiy counties of the Siste give Coke and the State ticket 79,427 majority.

Returns are coming in slowly.

CASUALTIES.

STORM DAMAGE.

CINCINKATI, O., Feb. 17.—On Sunday evening last a destructive wind-storm passed through Washington County, Ind., unroofing, as far as heard from six harns, and demolishing seven dwellings, besides numerous outbuildings. The wife and two children of Thomas Nicholson, a farmer, received severe mjuries by the overturning of his house. Joel Denny lost nearly 1,000 fruit trees. Some of the tarmers suffered great loss of live stock. The money value of the property destroyed is said to be very large.

Gunne, Can., Feb. 17.—A terrific wind and snow-storm prevails here, blocking all the rail-roads. A portion of the roof of the Government building was carried away, and two houses on Chaplain street were blown down.

DROWNED.

LITTLE BOOK, Ark., Feb. 17.—A lady named Miss Moore, a passenger on the Ross Miller, from Pine Bluff, fall overboard 35 miles below here yesterday, and was drowned.

GARDONDALE, Feb. 17.—A mare on the steamer Alt Stevens, Fred Kennedy, fell overboard as Grand Tower this morning and was drowned. The body was speedily recovered, and mill be interest to-morrow.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Speedil Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINOSA, Minn., Feb. 17.—The Eastern-bound passenger-train on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, which left Winose this merning, was ditched about 3 miles east of this city, near Marshland. The bar rage car and two coaches

rolled down the bank, a distance of 12 feet, he ne one was seriously hurt. Engineer Fitzgar, and reversed his engine and jumped, sustaining some injury to his leg. Only a few passengers were on the train. Two women in according to the train of the traveling for a New York wholesain home, was cut slightly on the head and bruised on the site, not dangerously.

SHOT HIMSELF.

Special Directed to The Chicago Trades

Limetro, Mich., Feb. 17.—Frank Sumerh a
boy 10 years of age, living 2 miles north of Line
Rapids, accidentally shot himself Sunday whis
climbing over a fence with his gun. The abor
was fatal.

CRIME.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—In the United State
Circuit Court yesterday the jury before when
was tried Ferd Dadonbeffer, charged with an
embeasiement of a large amount of mee,
from the German National Bank a
which he was cashier, brought in
which he was cashier, brought in
werdict of not guilty. Judge Woods to be
addressed the jury as follows: "The vertice
rendered by you yesterday in the case of the
United States vs. Ferdinand Dadenbeffer
was certraordmary that I cannot let it pass us
noticed. In all my experience in courts of patice, running over a period of over twenty year,
I have never known a verdict rendered so unser
in defiance of the law and the evidence. I
satisfied that it is impossible to administer its
law and to dispense justice green handed with
jury capable of rendering such a verdict. I
therefore order that you be discharged from ay
further attendance as jurger in this court."

This Dudenbeffer has been for years a promnent Democratic politician.—The Government
prosecutors are so disgusted with attempting o
obtain conviccione of criminals whe have any
prominence in the Democratic party from
juries in thus city that it a superced that a change of vonce will be
asked by the District-Attorney in the whiely
cases, and also in other cases where the Government is concerned. R. S. Denne, a lawyer att
prominent White League Captain is under indictinest for defirmating the diovernment in cetain cotton cases, and his case is likely to be
transferred with others to a cummunity usawa jury may be found which does not regard chesing the diovernment as a venial offense. MODEL JURORS,

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY. A MYSTERIOUS TRADEUT.

Special Disputch to The Change Trapuna.

KARKAKHS, El., Feb. 17.—A mysterious traped y counted near this city this morning about 1 at the residence of Moritae Look, a Sec.

o'clock, at the residence of Moritze Look, a Gamman of good repute. My informant relates the story to me as Mrs. Look told it to him: About midnight an unusual noise was board about the premises, but, supposing it to be made by seas domestic animal. Look and has wie full sales, At 1 o'clock Mrs. Look was awakened by his husband throwing his arm violectly across his body. Her voice failed to draw out a respons from him, and, striking a light, her blood chilled with horror upon discovering the pillow wis with blood, which was cozing from a wound him the sax of her husband. Arousing two young men who slept up-aisirs, further myself sations were made, which revealed a ranacted burean and as open front door. This is absiliately all the evidence that one be discovered it present. The doctor may the wound is sufernly made with a pistol ball, but no report we heard by any member of the family. Look was known to have about \$1,000 in the house, which the murderer failed to find. Look is alive, but cannot recover.

BRUTAL ATTACK.

Special Dispatch to The Caleago Influes.

Dunuque, Is., Feb. 17.—This morning, a brutal and, bloody assault was made upon 1.

E. Bishop, an actorney of this city, Istely propinent in prosecuting liquor swips. Mr. Bashe had got out of his buggy and started down the street, when his assailard sprang up behind him and aircuit bim with either a slung-shot or club upon the back part of the head. He fell assassless and back part of the head. He fell assesses and was further stamped upon both in the head and face. The sidewalk was literally covered with blood. The attacking party them escaped. The deed was done about half-past forcook in broad daylight, and yes no one was cognizant of it until after the escape of the ruffian. The wounds inflicted are both frightful and serious. Besides the blow on the hack part of the head, the forehead is half bruised, the lips gashed, and, to fact, the wasin face is terribly gashed and assolien. Mr. Bishos is either unwilling or unable to tell who the attacking party was.

AN UNPRINCIPLED REPORTER.

Several Directal to The Casses Probass.

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 17.—A person named Manfice A, Schwab, an unprincipled reporter for the

Chicago (ourier, has been down here, registered pin name at the Central Head with the suffin, "Chucago Trisuna," and, as the assumed "special correspondent" for the latter paper had an interview with Mrs. Gruha,—aow Mrs. Scherzer.—her husband, the Coroner, and others. He (Schwab,) who had so basely slandered and defamed that woman through the columns of the Courier of Jan. 6 and Rob. 10, was for over two hours her honored guest, receiving the hospitalities and courtesies that were supposed to be attended to the special reporter sans by Thu Tambura. Had this individual appeared to his trecharacter, LaSalle would have been a hot place for him, even if he had not neglected to pay his hotel-buil before he left.

for him, even if he had not neglected to pay his hotel-buil before he left.

FOUL PLAY.

Frecht Dispute to The Chango Tribuna.

Merrandra, Ill., Feb. 17.—It is emprected her that there was something wrong about the dath of Mrs. Eckstein and her granddaughter Maulida Miller, who were burned to death het week, as it was supposed by as accidental explosion of a lamp. Mrs. Eckstein's son is sure that the women were killed for Mrs. Eckstein's money by a man named Himmel. She usually carried several hundred dollars about her person. It is thought they were killed and then their slothes were set on fire to obliterate the traces of the crime.

Special Depotes to The Calcage Tribund.

Shoux City, Ia. Feb. 11.—Shariff McDonald to day arrested Andrew Pease, of Concord, this county, and John Finnegas, of Frymenth County, the former charged with making counterfeit nickel coins, and the latter with passing them The prisoners had a preliminary examination here this evening. Finnegan was held to appear at the Oriminal Court, and, it appearing that Pease did the counterfeiting in Plymouth County, he was sent their this arraining in charge of the Sheriff for trial.

A BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Special Duranda to The Charge in Decamber and brought hither to ensure to moveral charge of burglary, was sentenced this afternoon to fit feets years is the Calcage Prison for the robbing of the residence of Frederick Stearns. Charges against him for ayears similar operations decayed the residence of Frederick Stearns. Charges against him for ayears similar operations decayed the There is not be presended.

THERE TIMES SENTENCED TO DE HANGED.

THREE TIMES SENTENCED TO SE MANGED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Aishael Murphy, who has been already twice sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Hashida Hujusus, in the rummer of 1874, was to-day again sentenced to dis April 7.

BELLIGERENT BOOTBLACES.

LEURER ROCK, Ark., Feb. 17.—Two little booblacks had a fight yesterday, during which each the other with a stone, from the effects of which he died this morning.

Which he died this morning.

\*\*RECKUK MEDICAL COLLEGE\*

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KEOKUK, In., Feb. 17.—The commencement exercises of the thirty-accord session of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city were hald in the Raptise Church this evening. A large number of the Alumni of the Institution were present, and the exercises partook of most than ordinary interest. The list of graduates numbered lity-two, and included representative from the States of Lows. Illinois. Ranses Misconia. Nobrasia, Minnesota, California, and Wisconia. The class was the largest the institution has ever graduated at one time. Prof. Gillett conferred the degrees, and Prof. Angear dilivered the valedictory. After the exercises a banquet was given by the Faculty to the alumnit. The organizates and a number of invited guests.

harquet was given by the Faculty to the alumn, the graduates and a number of invited guests. The event was the most important of the Rud in the history of the college.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., yesterday, Prof. E. E. White, of Columbus, Oswar unsufficiently alleged as President.

THE LAW.

Conflict Between the State Federal Courts.

Two Chicago Lawyers Called to Ac by Judge Tipten.

New Tax Suits--- Kibbe vs. Hill--- Ap tions for Divorces.

least of Judgments and New ! Oriminal Matters.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION The long-expected conflict between hipton, of the McLean County Circuit and the Federal Courts has at last con treet issue, and the Federal Jurisd riumphant. The history of the troub not briefly in two petitions for habes-fied vesterday before Judge Drums 3. Biddle Roberts and Henry Crawfo

rell-known lawyers of this city.

Mr. Roberts, in his petition, states to held in custody by Sheriff Agnew by visually states. rrit of attachment issued by Judge nst him. The cause of such be (Boberts), while acting as attorney of a Scott and H. J. Jewett, Trustee deed of trust of the Gilman, Clinton & a deed of trust of the Gilmas, Clinton & field Railroad Company, Sept. 1, 1870, and there his alients' interests, filed a petitioned according to law, for the remova United States Circuit Court of a cause; in the Circuit Court of McLean County is Morton, Bliss and others were company and were datendants. \* Mr. Roberts states that he afterward learned that the recorduse had been duly filed in the United Court at Springfield, and then appeared Judge Drummond, of that circuit, a part in an argument on a motion mand the cause to the State That motion was overruled, and orders were thereupon made on the rest to answer. From that time on, thore McLean County Circuit Court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. Roberts then goes on to say the proceedings were as counsel for his dien pursuance of the provisions of the acceptance of the Provisions of the acceptance of the provisions of the acceptance of the provisions of the contempt.

Mr. Crawford sets cut the same fact detail. He states that the foresolosure beaun in September, 1874, and that he for the Galman, Clinton & Springfield The petition and bond to transfer the made Nov. 23, 1875, but Judge Tipton to allow the transfer. Crawford web learned that a copy of the record had

The petition and count to transfer me made Nov. 23, 1875, but Judge Tipton to allow the transfer. Crawford subleamed that a copy of the record had in the Federal Court, and on the 25th ary last he received a notice to argue peints. He immediately filed a specia ance and entered a written motion as the whole record should be struct files. This motion came up before Judge and last Monday, when Mr. Crawford explained the whole me the Judge and the position had was placed. Judge I hald that the case had been properly its and rafused to remand the case to Court. It is then stated that Judge construed his action into an intentic contempt to the MeLean County Court therefore caused him to be arrested.

The gentlemen were arrested yeaten noon, and in a little over an hour drawn their petitions and present Judge Drummond. After hearing interspersed with some remarks, the would crapt the would crapt the world.

case to the Federal Court, and moved the papers from the files, and it was how he could be guilty of contempt; Lean County Circuit Court. It was a that Judge Tipton had issued the amerely because Col. Boherts had been in getting the cause removed to the States Circuit Court, and because Mr. had argued the case after its removal, mitting that the cause after its removal, mitting that the cause could not be under the law, set if the counsel acter faith, and believed it was their it to apply for a removal, the record in the Federal was difficult to see how they ought ished for doing their duty. It would ished for doing their duty. It would ished for doing their duty. It wo that they could not seek a remeay as they considered an erroneous rajii. Judge of the State Court, and in a was clear that the act of 1875 left is eral Court to decide whather the caserly removed, and took away all disc the State Judge. The writ was the dared to issue, raturnable Monday us in the meanwhile the distinguishes were ordered to be released on their nizance in the sum of \$500 cach.

GENERAL BUSINESS CENERAL BUSINESS THE TAX GASES.

The argument of the motion for it the numerous tax cases brought asay and McKinnon came up be Moore yesterday morning. A large affidavits were read by Mr. Adams of the city to show that no return had when the complainants stated they achedule. There are over 100 of and the argument was postponed the chief point in all these cases Assessor raised the valuations made spective parties without giving them and it is claimed that there is a deal supreme. Court which expressly a action on the part of the Assessor, lawful

harful on Lor

ANTINE VS. HILL.

The examination of Kais Creighted yesterday morning, and Hywas then called to testify to the the presence of Howard Turner in about the 30th of October, 1874. The whereshouts of Howard Turner and the shout the 30th of October, 1874. The whereshouts of Howard Turner as about the time, as nearly necess have already testified the Jacksonville then. The next wim Patton, who testified that he furner any letter in which he of the country on being paid \$10,000, its and the own prefers it to her, and she pose to be lot 3 in his affections.

Carrie Louisa Ewas also that being too art to indulgance in whely straight wants to be rid of him.

Lastly, Lizzie E. Groff, a test of the country of equity to from her yows to Jacob K. The married in April, 1864. She with him from that time until I when she left him. Before that he had been a condramed drunkard lected to support her, and she fishe would leave him unless he refits time he was arrested for assess with a sinag-shot, fined \$50, at bonds te lessy the peace; and, a him her determination, he suddenly the married for assess with a sinag-shot, fined \$50, at bonds te less the peace; and, a him her determination, he suddenly the married for a first promisely motes and suggest the for injunction in the bank tax cas surphy & Co., and subsanguantly defendant.

The Garman-American Bank read Irs P. Bowen and Thoma and

Shoo.

Obsrice W. Shepard filed a billider and Ehzabeth Smith and Enforcedoes a trust-deed for \$1.600-land in Sec. 28, 25, 11, and in \$1.5. Y of Sec. 21, 25, 11.

In the matter of Armabary, Jestition was filed pentarder by Gr

ed down the bank, a distance of 12 feet, but one was seriously hurt. Engineer Pitzger-i reversed his engine and jumped, sustaining me injury to his leg. Only a few passengers on the train. Two women in a secretary car were slightly hurt. Col. O. N. Steri, a self-based bouse, was talightly on the head and bruised on the side, t daugerously.

LASSING, Mich., Feb. 17.—Frank Sumerix, a cy 10 years of age, living 2 miles north of Faxon apids, accidentally shot himself Sunday while imbing over a fence with his gun. The shot as fatal.

## CRIME.

MODEL JURGES,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—In the United States irenit Court yesterday the jury before whom as tried Ferd Dudenboffer, charged with the ircuit Court yesterday the jury before whom as tried Ferd Dudenbeffer, charged with the abeastement of a large amount of morey om the German National Bank, of hich he was cashier, brought in ardiet of not guilty. Judge Woods to-day idressed the jury as follows: "The verdier endered by you yesterday in the case of the nited States vs. Ferdinand Dudenbeffer was pertraordinary that I cannot let it pass unoticed. In all my experience in course of jusce, running over a period of over twenty years, have never known a verdier rendered so utterly a defiance of the law and the evidence. I am studied that it is impossible to administer the wand to dispense justice even handed with any capable of rendering such a verdict. I herefore order that you be discharged from any arther attendance as jurors in this court." This Dudenbeffer has been for years a promient Democratic politician. The Government rocculors are so disgusted with attempting to their own of the discharged from the conventions of criminals who have any rominence in the Democratic party from nines in this city that it aspected that a change of venue will be sked by the District-Attorney in the whicky asea, and also in other cases where the Government is concerned. R. S. Deane, a lawyer and rominent White League Captain, is under interment for defraeding the dovernment in cerain cotton cases, and his case is likely to be sansferred with others to a community where a my many be found which does not regard chearing the Government as a venial offense.

A MYSTERIOUS TRACEDY.
Special Dispute to the Cancage Pricuse.
KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 17.—A mysterious trage
ly coourred near this city this morning about 1
clock, at the residence of Moritze Look, a Gercan of good repute. My informant relates the tory to me as Mrs. Lock told it to him: About t 1 o'clock Mrs. Leok was awakened by has been at the company of t

Special Propatch to The Chicago Pribune.
DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 17.—This morning, a Denotes, i.e., Feb. 11.—This morning, a utal and, bloody assault was made upon R. Dishop, an attorney of this city, lately proment in prosecuting liquor seits. Mr. Bishop and got out of his buggy and started with the street, when his assailand wrang up behind him and struct with aither a superstant or city upon the m with either a slung-shot or club upon the ock part of the head. He fell senseless and as further stamped upon, both in the head and the state of the st

AN UNPRINCIPLED REPORTER.
Special Dispatch to The Calcare Tribune.
ASALLE, Ill., Feb. 17.—A person named Man-A. Schwab, an unprincipled reporter for the cago (ourier, has been down here, registered name at the Central Hesel with the suffix, name at the Central Hetel with the suffix, made or Triburas, "and, as the assumed "spectorrespondent" for the latter paper had an eview with Mrs. Gruhe, —now Mrs. Scherzer, or husband, the Coroner, and others. He was, who had so basely slandered and deded that woman through the columns of the tier of Jan. 6 and Feb. 10, was for over two s her honored guest, receiving the hospitalistic of the special reporter sent by Thu Tribulad courtesies that were supposed to be executed to the special reporter sent by Thu Tribulad this individual appeared in his true tier, LaSalle would have been a hot place im, even if he had not neglected to pay his believed to be one had before he left.

FOUL PLAY.

Sharist Disputs to The Chango Tribuna.

Tamona, Ill., Feb. 17.—It is suspected here here was something wrong about the death is. Eckstein and her granddaughter Matilda.

Sharist was supposed by the acciexplosion of a lamp. Mrs. Eckstein some were for Mrs. Eckstein's money by a man Himmel. Sha usually carried several addilars about her person. It is thoughter killed and then their clothes were sot to obliterate the traces of the crime.

NICKEL COUNTERFEITERS. x Cirx, Ia., Feb. 17 .- Sheriff McDonald x Cirx, Ia., Feb. 17.—Sheriff McDonald arrested Andrew Pease, of Concord, this and John Finnegan, of Pymeuth Counformer charged with making counterfeit come, and the latter with passing them. The counterfeit passing the preliminary examination is evening. Finnegan was held to appear Criminal Court, and, it appearing that id the counterfeiting in Plymouth Counters sent there this evening in charge of riff for trial.

A BURGLAR SENTENCED.

perial Descale to The Choose Tribuna.

OIT, Mich., Feb. 17.—John, alias "Doc"
tho was arrested in Chicago in December who was arrested in Chicago in December ught hither to answer to several charget ary, was sentenced this afternoon to fif-us in the State's Prison for the robbing esidence of Frederick Stearns. Charges him for spyaral similar operations else-are not been pressed.

TIMES SENTENCED TO BE MANGED.

YORK, Feb. 17.—Michael Murphy, whe
already twice sentenced to be hanged
nurder of Matilda Hujusus, in the sumst4, was to-day again sentenced to dis

BELLIGERENT BOOTBLACKS.
ROCK, Ark., Feb. 17.—Two little boot-

dis fight yesterday, during which each ther with a stone, from the effects of died this morning.

EOKUK MEDICAL COLLEGE

EGKUK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Incid Depatch to The Chaque Tribune,

In., Feb. 17.—The commencement

of the thirty-second session of the

Physicians and Surgeous of this city

in the Raptiss Church this evening. A

aber of the Alumni of the institution

ent, and the exercises partook of more

carrinterest. The list of graduates

slaty-two, and included representatives

States of Iows. Illinois, Kanses, Mis
results, Minnesota, California, and Wis
the class was the largest the institu
ver graduated at one time. Prof. Gil
red the degrees, and Prof. Angear de
valedictory. After the exercises a

vas given by the Faculty to the alumni,

ates and a number of invited guests,

was the most important of the Europe

and Courted Research.

adjourned meeting of the Board of f Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Prof. E. E. White, of Columbus, O., mously elected as President.

THE LAW

Conflict Between the State and Federal Courts.

Two Chicago Lawyers Called to Account by Judge Tipten.

tions for Divorces. leserd of Judgments and New Suits-

Criminal Matters A CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION

LAWYERS APPEAL TO JUDGE DEUM-MOND.

The long-expected conflict between Judge

Fipton, of the McLean County Circuit Court, and the Federal Courts has at last come to a Brect issue, and the Federal jurisdiction is inet issue, and the Federal jurisdiction is numphant. The history of the trouble is set not briefly in two positions for habes, corpus, fled vesterday before Judge Drummond by Eddle Boberts and Henry Crawford, two Lknown lawyers of this city.

Mr. Roberts, in his petition, states that he is nel in custody by Speriff Agnew by virtue of a rit of attachment issued by Judge Tipton gainst him. The cause of such arrest is that e (Roberts), while acting as attorney of Thomas Scott and H. J. Jewett, Trustees under deed of trust of the Gilman, Clinton & Springiroad Company, Sept. 1, 1870, and to fu ther his clients' interests, filed a petition and tond according to law, for the removal to the United States Circuit Court of a cause pending in the Circuit Court of McLean County in which Morton, Bliss and others were complainable, and the above-named Railroad Company and others were defendants. \* Mr. Boberts states further that he afterward learned that the record of the cause had been duly filed in the United States cause had been duly filed in the United States Court at Springfield, and then appeared before Judge Drummond, of that circuit, and took part in an argument on a motion to remand the cause to the State Court. That motion was overruled, and several griders were thereupon made on the respondents to answer. From that time on, therefore, the McLean County Circuit Court had no further straightfeit on in the matter.

McLean County Circuit Court had no further jarisdiction in the matter.

Mr. Roberts then goes on to say that all his proceedings were as counsel for his client, and in nursance of the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1875, enlarging the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. Judge Tipton, of the McLean County Circuit Court, however, has construed his action to be in contempt of his Cont, and has therefore caused him to be arrested for such contempt.

Mr. Crawford sets out the same facts more in detail. He states that the foreclosure suit was begun in September, 1874, and that he appeared for the Galman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. The petition and bond to transfer the suit were made Nov. 23, 1875, but Judge Tipton refused to allow the transfer. Crawford subsequently learned that a copy of the record had been fited in the Federal Court, and on the 25th of January last he received a notice to, argue certain points. He immediately filed a special appearance and sotered a written motion asking that the whole record should be strock from the files. This motion came up before Judge Drummond last Monday, when Mr. Crawford states be explained the whole matter to the Judge and the position in which he was placed. Judge Drummond hald that the case had been properly transferred, and refused to remand the case to the State. held that the case had been properly transferred, and rafused to remand the case to the State Court. It is then stated that Judge Tipton has consumad his action; into an intention to offer

therefore caused him to be arrested.

The gentiumen were arrested yesterday afternoon, and in a little over an shour they had drawn their petitions and presented them to Judge Drummond. After hearing them read, drawn their petitions and presented them to Judge Drummond. After hearing them read, interspensed with some remarks, the Judge said he would grant the writ returnable next Monday. He said that it appeared that Mr. Crawford had opposed the removal of the case to the Federal Court, and moved to strike the papers from the files, and it was singular how he could be guilty of contempt to the Mc-Lean County Circuit Court. It was understood that Judge Tipton had issued the attachment merely because Col. Boberts had been the agent in getting the cause removed to the United States Circuit Court, and because Mr. Crawford had srgued the case after its removal. But, admitting that the cause could not be removed under the law, yet if the counsel acted in good faith, and besieved it was their legal right to apply for a removal, and file the record in the Federal Court, it was difficult to see how they ought to be punfaith, and believed it was their legal right to apply for a removal, and file the record in the Federal Court, it was difficult to see how they ought to be punished for doing their duty. It would be deciding that they could not seek a remedy against what they considered an erroneous ruling of the they considered an erroneous ruling of the Judge of the State Court, and in any case, it was clear that the act of 1875 left it to the Federal Court to decide whether the case was proposity removed, and took away all discretion from the State Judge. The writ was therefore ordered to issue, returnable Monday morning, and in the meanwhile the distinguished priseners were ordered to be released on their own recognizance in the sum of \$500 each.

THE TAX CASES. The argument of the motion for injunction in the numerous tax cases brought by Measrs. Assy and McKinnon came up before Judge ore yesterday morning. A large number of the city to show that no return had been made schedule. There are over 100 of these cases, and the argument was postponed until to-day.

The chief point in all these cases is that the

Assessor raised the valuations made by the respective parties without giving them any notice,
and it is claimed the valuations desired. Supreme Court which expressly decides such sotion on the part of the Assessor, to be un-

The examination of Kate Creigh was con luded yesterday morning, and Hugh Chitticl was then called to testify to the same point,the presence of Howard Turner in the city on or hapresence of Howard Turner in the city on or shout the 30th of October, 1874. This makes the whereabouts of Howard Turner somewhat subjous about that time, as nearly a dozen wit-lesses have already testified that he was in Jacksonville then. The next witness was H. T. Patton, who testified that he did not send Turner any letter in which he offered to leave the country on being said \$10.000, as Turner had he country on being paid \$10,000, as Turner ha

rumer any letter in which he offered to leave the country on being paid \$10,000, as Turner had itsied.

Divorces.

Lizzis Anderson filed a bill yesterday complaining that her husband, Oley Anderson, has been in love with bad whisky for several years, and sow prefers it to her, and she does not propose to be No. 2 in his affections.

Carrie Louiss Ewerth also charges her husband, Edward, with being too strongly inclined to indulgence in whisky straight, and so also wants to be rid of him.

Lasily, Lizzis E. Groff, a music-teacher, feels compalled to apply to a most gracious court of equity to release her from her yows to Jacob K. Groff, whom the married in April, 1864. She says she lived with him from that time until February, 1874, when she left him. Before that time for years he had been a confirmed drunkard and had neglected to support her, and she finally told him she would leave him unless he reformed. About that time he was arrested for assaulting a person with a sinag-shot, fined \$50, and put underbonds to keep the peace; and, when she told him her determination, the suddenly left her, and she has not seen him since; and, leat he should tome back and attempt to make her live with him, she asks for a divorce.

Judge Drummood is hearing set cases daily, and Judge Blodgett general business, with a little criminal business intermized.

Judge Drummood is stell engaged with the Riverside case. To-morrow he will hear the motion for injunction in the bank tax cases.

Witten Statzes County National Bank os three promissory notes made by B. F. Murphy & Co., and subsequently nidersed by the sured in a P. Bowen and Thomas B. Koot for learners.

The German-American Bank of New York The German-American Bank of New York Lead Irs P. Bowen and Thomas B. Kent for

Charles W. Shepard filed a bill against Alexander and Elizabeth Smith and Junius Rogers to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,600 on 122 acres of land in Sec. 28, 25, 11, and in the E. 34 of the R. E. 4 of Sec. 21, 25, 11.

In the matter of Armshayr, Jones & Co., a potition was filed pentarday by Gilbers & Brega.

Now Tax Suits--- Kibbe vs. Hill--- Applica-

Todd, and S. A. French, \$711.52.—J. G. Campbell va. Emanuel Berg, M. Dorsa, William Tenner, George A. Hartman, and Daniel Waish; verdict \$100 and motion for new trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Pierce Powers va. Pittaburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Bailway Company, \$2.000.

CIRCUIT COURT—COMPESSIONS—H. F. Slocum va. Ezekiel Lichtenstein and Ben Lichtenstein, \$85.

JUDGE BOOKES—E. F. Thomas vs. S. F. Bouton, verdict \$368, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE BOOKES—E. L. Fietcher et al. vs. E. F. Smith, verdict \$179.51.—J. W. Enwright et al. vs. William J. Bowe, varietà \$55.82.

A CHARMING WINTER RESORT.

The Climate and Scenery of Florida Described by a Former Chicagoan— The Hotels and Amusements of Jack-sonville—List of Chicagoans Sojourn-ing There This Winter.

Chicagoans and Northerners generally have been rather inclined to exult over we Floridians in the fact that your temperature this winter so far has made a trip to the South a úseless expense and trouble. I warn you, however, not to put too firm a trust in "Old Probs," but pack your trunks (throwing in some summer clothing, too) are bound to catch it yet, and when Old Boreas does "put in an appearance" he will be certain to make up for past delir quencies. I would admonish persons coming to this far-famed land not to allow their ideas to soar to such an elevation that they will receive serious damage in tumbling down. They must not build "Spanish castles" like the Garden of Eden, and imagine such is Florida. The dissee considerable sand, several pine-trees in the country round about, and other small matters comewhat different from what they experted In place of the dreary-looking fields and the cold, bleak winds of the North, they will find, however, a warm, bright sun, a delightful balmy air, green trees, and beauti-ful flowers. Some people come here expecting too much, and growl at the weather because is too warm, or growl because it is occasionally chilly enough for a light overcoat, or because

THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER (before they have seen snything), and pack up their duds and go back to the North in the worst possible numor; but then some people would not be satisfied if they were going to be hung to-morrow. I have seen published statements of some of these obnexious individuals, that Florida was onethird water and two-thirds swamp, when it could

asking for the appointment of a Provisional Assignee, and a rule was issued on all parties and a single and a rule was issued on all parties and afford accollent opportunities for income and an appointment should not be made.

A rule was made in the case of John H. Dandard and the Case of Landard and Landard of Chicago.

Jane Lawless began as action in trespess sgainst Malick Vessy, Jeremiah Houlthan, and Edward M. Tolan, laying damages at \$5,000.

The American Tea-Tray Company brought suits for \$2,000 against Firitz Sontag.

The Illinois Trust Company began a suit for \$5,000 against Michael Trayer.

A. S. Rice sued F. N. Hamin, B. W. Hale, C. B. Hubbell, Jr., and E. Byron Smith for \$1,000,

COUNTY COURT.

David Cook, Ellen Pratt, and John Cott were adjuged insane.

In the estate of Frederick Ruf the will was proven and Katherine Ruf was appointed executive under bond for \$7,100.

In the estate of John W. C. Betzel the will was proven and letters were granted to Augusta W. Betzel under bond for \$2,600.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The bail of Charles Koch, Frank Kellogg, and Mary Daley was declared forfeited.

John F. Manhattan was tried for larceny, and acquitted.

THE CALL.

JUDGE HOPKINS-Kibbe vs. Hill.

JUDGE HOPKINS-Kibbe vs. Hill.

JUDGE GARY-150, 168, 173, 178, 181 to 184, and 186 to 197, inclusive.

JUDGE GARY—150, 168, 173, 178, 181 to 184, and 186 to 197, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—24, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 41 to 44, 46, 48, 50 to 53, 55 to 60, inclusive.

JUDGE MOORE—No call. Arguments in tax cases.

JUDGE ROCERS—Set case 1, 439, and calendar Nos. 404 to 410, inclusive.

JUDGE HOOTH—No call. Set cases.

JUDGE FARWELL—42, 1, 261, and 910.

JUDGE FARWELL—42, 1, 261, and 910.

JUDGE FARWELL—42, 1, 261, and 910.

JUDGE BLODGETT—T. A. Burton vs. John C. Beebe, 576, 54. Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Company vs. Chicago Curtain Fixture Company, 2, 584, 68.

JUNITED STATES DEFINITION COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Vessel Owners Towing Company vs. Proceeds of sale of soft C. N. Johnson: decree, 331, 70.

SUMENIOS COURT—CONFESSIONS—LEARUES Silverman vs. Philip Larmon and J. M. Marshall, \$1,645, 52.

JOHN F. Wilson vs. Pencyer L. Sherman, \$134.

JUDGE GARY—W. E. Johnson vs. Goltried Sindberger, \$10,28.—Emma Lundberg vs. A. I. Hale, Thomss Todd, and S. A. French, \$711,52.—J. G. Campbell vs. Emmand Bark, M. Doron, William Tenner, George A. Hartman, and Daniel Waish; verdict \$100 and motion for new trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Pierce Powers vs. Pittaburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, \$2,50.

JUDGE ROCER—CONFESSIONS—E. F. Sheuton, verdict \$368, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Pierce Powers vs. Pittaburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, \$2,50.

JUDGE ROCERS—Set case 1, 439, and calendar to the company of the Seaside House at Atlanta. The Monortee is a tax to the body none. Its gives a feeling of home which is extremely grateful, and its table is surpassed by none. Its proprietors of the Seaside House at Atlanta. The Monortee is alway to the case of the city. The Motropolitan, Nichols, and some toters company to the Seaside House at Atlanta. The Monortee is surpassed by none. Its proprietor, Mr. Charles Evans, is known to everybody as of the firm of Evans & Haines, proprietors of the Seaside House at Atlanta. The Monortee is surpassed by none. Its prove to the firm of Evans & Haines, proprietors of the Seaside House

evening of Feb. 22 in aid of the enterprise.

We have been favored with a flying visit from REOTHER MOODY.

who brought his family, which includes an invalid son, to spend the winter. He preached a characteristic discourse on Sunday evening, in Metropolitan Hail, which of course was crowded to suffocation. He is certainly a preacher of great power, and his audience was deeply moved. After the services I introduced myself to him as from Chicago. He startled me by propounding the conundrum, "Are you a Christian?" Whether my being from Chicago, and his intimate knowledge of its imhabitants, was the cause of the question or not. I have not yet fully determined, but I am rather inclined to think it was.

PERSONAL.

the question or not, I have not yet Imin determined, but I am rather inclined to think it was.

PERSONAL.

Since my last I find registered at the hotels the following Chicagoans: H. Moore, Mrs. Ira. Rishop, C. F. Otis, C. T. Vass, Henry Falke, Jr., J. Brown, Mrs. Haskin, Miss Mary Daggett, Miss Adrian Black, J. B. Greer, Miss St. John, George Carlton, S. L. Andrews and wife, Miss Julia Meredith, W. Van De Mark and wife, J. J. Holdsworth, Mrs. E. Earl and daughter, John A. Howa, D. F. Groves, Mrs. L. B. Sanner, Mrs. B. A. Eishop, S. Farwell and wife, L. B. Clark, O. A. Crary, T. J. Higgins, J. A. Cushman, S. E. Samuels, Mrs. H. Favor and daughter, F. Kelly, J. M. Dowling and wife, J. C. Bailey, Mrs. Stockwood, Mrs. B. F. Fridley, Miss Fridley, Mr. F. Fridley, E. F. Getchell, W. H. Reed and wife, C. L. Wilson and wife, Miss Annie L. Wilson, Mrs. P. F. W. Peck, Harold S. Peck, Mrs. H. C. Durand, J. T. Lester and wife, Mrs. H. H. Taylor, W. M. Whitchead, H. M. Wilmarth, Miss Steila Wilmarth, Miss Mary Clark, Frank Tillotson, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Hawkins.

WISCONSIN INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune;
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—Some of our Western States are sadly in need of legislators with judgment enough to know the meaning and import of the measures they originate and propose make part of the statute law. Legislative frequent phenomens of recent American polirune north instead of south, and, finally, utter a to calculate the effects of a legislative measure tain it is that such men do not often make their way into the State Legislatures; and it may be that they do not care to do so. How many of our Assemblymen ask themselves what the ef by be home the constrow. I have some ophished statements of some of these published statements of some of these published statements of some of the proven that they were not in the interior of the State as at all. They sees up the 8t. John's, however, in a room sampy. The banks are high, being a wasting in the wery first element of the statement of the statemen fect of a law they advocate, on the whole State, and in the long run, is likely to be? They see immediate effects only. They entirely overlook remots ones. In other words,

insurance will be raised. This is on the assumption that all companies are equally taxed. As a matter of fact they are not. What is the result? That those which feel the burden of taxation most heavily cannot compete with those which are more favored, and will in time be taxed out of existence.

of existence.

This course of reasoning applies still more forcibly to mutnal insurance companies. A mutual insurance company is not a stock company in the sense in which a railroad company or a rolling-mill is. All its funds, after paying necessary expenses, are simply held in trust. They belong to the individual insurers, and are returned to them, either by way of settlement in full of claims, or as dividuals (sex-alled). belong to them, either by way of estitement in full of claims, or as divideuds (so-called). A mutual company can have no surplus property. What is called its surplus, is only a form of indebtedness. It is part of the company's liabilities. If such a company could calculate in advance the exact rate of mortality among its members, and a few other factors, it could so adjust its premium rates that at the end of each year, after settling its death claims and expense account, it would retain on hand simply the amount sufficient, with the future premiums to be received, to pay each claim as it fell due. But as these elements are variable, and cannot be known in advance, it is the universal practice of such associations to require a higher rate of premium than would be otherwise necessary, refunding to the insured whatever is left after meeting all the liabilities of the year. The rate of premium required by of the year. The rate of pr ım required by

whatever is left after meeting all the liabilities of the year. The rate of premium required by such corporations is obtained by a mathematical calculation of probabilities and averages. If tastion be added as an additional expense, the rate must be increased, or, what is the same, dividends diminished, since an additional outlay must be provided for. Thus insurance is made more difficult. The law operates as a penalty on insurers. It in effect, provides that any poor man in Wisconsin who insures his life for the benefit of his family shall, in addition to all his other taxes, pay a personal tax, because he insures. It thus becomes a penalty imposed on thrift, foresight, and economy. Such a law was never before beard of in a civilized community. The "effets Monarchies of Europe" understand things better. They encourage life insurance companies by every means in their power; and they know that to tax them is a very poor way to foster them. The bill has not yet passed. It remains to be seen whether there is intelligence enough in the Wisconsin Legislature to see its true meaning, and kill it.

THE CENTENNIAL

Space Covered by Buildings-Calendar of the Exposition-Value of Bus-

ness Privileges.

Philadelphia Correspondence New York World.
The space covered by the buildings erected for former world's fairs, and the cost of their erecion, were as follows: Space covered, Co

London, 1851. 20 \$1,464,000 New York, 1850. 514 500,000 Paris, 1855. 30 4,000,000 London, 1869. 24 2,330,000 Paris, 1867. The Philadelphia Exhibition buildings will

Ares, acres. Main building or Industrial Hall... 21.47

.48.69 \$4,103,000 ios, Government, leather, carriage, and photograph buildings, an additional art building, and proposed sunexes to the machinery and agricultural buildings, will occupy at least 14 acres; and, together with stock-yards, improvements, bridges, etc., will probably cost \$2,250,000 more. So that the total space covered by the principal Exhibition buildings will be more than 62 acres—12 acres more than the space covered by the buildings of the heretofore largest fair, at Vienna; and the cost of the buildings will be considerably less altogether than the cost of the Vienna buildings.

But the buildings just named do not occupy mearly all the ground to be covered within the inclosure of 236 acres at Fairmount Park. The special buildings to be erected will far surpass in number and extent those at any previous inter-

special buildings to be erected will far surpass in number and extent those at any previous inter national fair.

The calendar of the Exhibition is as follows:

The calendar of the Exhibition as lower Reception of articles ends April 19, 1876.
Unoccupied space forfested April 19, 1876.
Unoccupied space forfested April 16, 1876.
Exhibition opens May 10, 1876.
Exhibition closes Nov. 10, 1876.
Goods to be removed by Dec. 81, 1876.
Philadelphia Correspondence New York Tribu se.

The following list of the concessions granted by the Cantennial Board of Finance for business privileges on the Exhibition grounds will be found interesting, as showing how high an estimate is placed upon the value of such concessions. Centennial Catalogue Company, exclusive right of printing and selling the official cata-

6,000 5,000 3,000 3,00 18,000 5,000

They are carried in the holds of steamships, carted through our streets, and stored in buildings which give no hint to the public of their trescherous centents. No man can tell at what moment he may find himself in the immediate neighborhood of nitro-glycerine, which, if it explicate, will blow himself the successions.

ments. It was not a great white ago that three shall boyein the neighborhood of Yonkers found several cans neaty niled together in an open field, and surrounded by a fence. Naturally, they stood at a distance and threw stoods at the heap, as it is the hature of the small boy to do. The cans contained nitro-giveerine, and its explosion suddenly made the email boys vanish from the face of the earth. Only the other day, the Captain of a ship arrived at Meihourne found that he had brought with him from England forty cases of dynamite, which had been shipped under the delusive name of lard, or some other equally explosive article. If we are exposed to such dangers now, what will be our condition a few years hence, when the manufacture and calle of these terrible explosives will be terfold as great as at present? Baggage porters will handle trunks with fear and trembling, and rural politicans will no longer venture to sit on the unoppned boxes of local grocers, lest alleged soap and pretended raisins should happen to be dynamic or duslin, and should resent the jar of swinging boot-heels or the investigations of idle inck-knyes. ments. It was not a great while ago that three swinging boot-heels or the investigations of idle

ILLINOIS DAIRYMEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Philadelphia, Feb. 15.—I inclose a copy of a letter published in the English Agricultural Gazette of Jan. 31, which may be of interest to you ned in the English Agricultural Ga-

sette of Jan. 31, which may be of interest to your agricultural readers.

N. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29,—The Illinois dairymen have just held their annual Convention. You know we Eastern or Middle States people look upon the West as the most pushing, enterprising portion of our country. Well, the Illinois dairymen prove that we are right, Within ten years, dairying has been devaloped there; and to-day as good cheese and as good buster are made in that State as anywhere else upon the Continent. As your resders are aware, a battle has been going on against the practice of making half-akimmed cheese, for two or three years; but the Illinois dairymen were the first to take cognizance of the subject. The folly of making this kind of cheese had just begun to creep in there, when the Convention just held put its foot upon the matter in a very forcible manner, by edopting strong resolutions against the manufacture and sale of skimmed cheese. This is most important, and will have an effect for good upon the dairy-interests of America, that is now greesly needed. All honor, then, to the dairymen of Illinois. Truly yours,

A PPLICATIONS FOR 9 PER CENT LOANS improved property desired by G. B. MORGAN, Madison-st., Room 19. Madison-st., Room 19.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bendia, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 19.
Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1884.

A T CURENT RATES, SUMS OF \$1,00 AND UP-A Wards on city and Branston property. KIMBALL & FIAKE, Boom 86 Metropolitan Block, Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN-ON REAL ESTATE IN CHI.

A COYES, Room 86 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN-ON CITY REAL ESTATE;

MONEY TO LOAN-ON CITY REAL ES MORY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF PROM \$600 TO \$20,000 on Chicago real estate. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, IS and III LaSalle-st. MONEY TO LOAN—4 AND 9 PER CENT, SOR 5

years' time, on Chicago real estate, in sums to suit.
One sum of \$12.000. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn. MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF FROM \$100 TO \$2,000, for one or two years, on city property, at cur year rates. M. J. DUNNS, Attorney, 39 Madison-11. Room 10.

WE HAVE MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON PROductive city real setate at favorable rates. DRAN
& PAYNS, northeast corner Randolph and Dearbornsta, bank floer.

WANTED - IMMRDINTELY - A \$8,000 [6-YEAR
W 8 per cent loan, on good, paying improved city near
Union Park. Address A. G. KINNIE, Fost-Office. \$500 Park property. TURNER & BOND, 1st \$1.000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS. WILL

\$2.000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR PIVI side property. Address, for 8 days, O Fr. Tribune office \$2,000 \$1,500, \$1,200 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate. Money in hand. TURNER BOND, 166 Washington-st. \$5.000 OK OTHER SUMS TO SUIT TO LOAN NER & BOND, By Washingtonet.

TO EXCHANGE. A NY PERSON HAVING REAL OR PERSONAL property to each ange for the next best thing to break address H. C. DEXTER, 54 LaSaile-st. PACHANGE — COENER OROCERY (MADISON Less hack, and fixures; want each and real estate. Clear farm and assume for business property on Law. Readolph, or Madison-sts. TOMLINSON, Se Washing

TO EXCHANGE HOUSE AND LOT ON WES!
Madison et., near Center-av., for house and lot or
South or West Sides. MENLY G. YOUNG, Room of
Bryan Blook. TO EXCHANGE 320 AURES OF GOOD LAND FOI office.

TO EXCHANGE — FOR CLEAR INSIDE LOTS
legant Gothle house and barn on the North Side
near Lineoln Park. Aere property for gardening pur
pose or subdivision. Chicago real estate and secured note
for stock of merchandise. J. E. KIMBALL, 56 Wash
ington-st.

ington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THE OWNERS OF A VERY
A valuable gract of land in Obio, near Portsmouth, on
the Ohio River, authorize me to sell or exchange 2,80
acres, or less if desired, of the estate. The property is
valuable, and has only a small insumance, and brust
into to run at 6 per cents, interest pushfrance, and form
particulars, maps, etc., with H. J. GOODELCH, Agent.
Est Bearberge. 126 Dearbrash.
TO EXCHANGE-CLEAR FARM OF 40 ACRES and lots on West Side, for residence. E. M. OUTHET, 180 LaSsile-st., basement. Other structures, such as the Women's Pavilop, Government, leather, carriage, and phototraph buildings, an additional art building, and

WANTEDS-IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS Waste, a good draft horse weighing about 1,300 pounds; bay preferred, Apply to J. M. TERWILLIGER, 187 Washington-st. Washington-86.

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE - FOR MERCHANdies, or sell for cash, one thoroughbred short-horned English Durham ball, 5 years old, weight 2, 800, recorded in A H B, 14 Vol., 'Gentle as a dog, and beautiful as
a picture,' Address L C. HOLMER, Kearney, Olay LOST AND POUND.

POUND-NEAR THIRTIETH-ST., ONE POCKET book. Owner apply in branch Palmer House Cloth ing Store, 88 Madison-st. L. M. BOONE. log Sacre, 55 Madison-et. L. M. BUONE.

POUND—In Pi'LLMAN GAR TURIN ON C. & N. W.

Railway, which arrived from Winons the lith inst., a
watch-key, with engraving of six cites on one side, which
the owner can have by describing balance of engraving
and paying advertising exponsas. S. B. HIBBARD,
Pullman office, C. & N. W. Railway. Pullman office, C. & N. W. Kailway.

I OST—A BROWN SPANIEL DOG WITH COLLAR
OF 20 East Washington.

OST—A BROWN SPANIEL DOG WITH COLLAR
OF 25 East Washington.

I OST—A LADLES POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING
L a note for \$6.5 and about \$5 in monay; supposed to
have been dropped in a Randolph-st. car. The finder will
please return it to 607 West Washington-st. I OST-A POCKETBOOK MARKED E. P. WHAL-ling, on a Madison-st. car. The finder will please ra-turn if, by mail, to Boston Square Dealing Store. Mrs. E. D. CKUMB.

L OST-SUNDAY, FEB. 12, BLACK-AND-TAN TER-rior. Bring him to 10 Third-av., and will be suitably rewarded.

JOST-SUNDAY, FEB. 18, A LARGE BLACK NEWMoundland dog. Bring him to 71 East Adams-st., and
will be suitably rewarded.

TAKEN UP-WHITE AND RED. OWNER CAN
have by proving property and paying charges. Apply
at 220 West Lake-st., corner Hoyse. \$25 RRWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN-ing a white Spits dog, name Julia, with a bine tassel around her neck, to EDEN, at the Tremont House barber-shop.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED RETAIL GROCERY a store, in prominent location, doing a large business with small expense, is offered for asie at a bargain for cash; no dend steek; stock and fixtures invoice about \$5,000. For particulars address of \$4, Tribune office. 85,000. For particulars address G 94, Tribune office.

A LARGE BHRWERY AND 5 ACRES OF LAND
for sais, within one mile of the City of Reckford,
Ill. Cost of property over \$15,000; will be sold for \$11,000;
one-third cash, balance on time to suit. Address Box
2,009, Rockford, Ill.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS HALF-INformers in a genteel cash business that will pay \$200
monthly and can be increased by more help. 70 LaSallest., Room 14. st., Room 14.

Lidour and Fred Store for Sale Stock, I fixtures, horse, wagon, and harness on West Side, doing a good business. Good reasons for seiling. Address K 22, Tribune office.

CROCREY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. (Jin complete renaing order, in soc of the best suburbs of Chicago; good reason given for selling. Address I 18, Tribune office. ONR OF THE NICEST LITTLE DRUG-STOKES IN building; good location for a physician. Address K 3, Tribune office. \$200 FOR STORE NO. 25% SOUTH UNION-ST. Will invoice \$20.

FURS.

CLOSING GUT
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
LADIEST FIRE FURS IN THE CITY.
MARTIN'S, NO. 148 STATE STREET.
PRIOES BELOW COST.
Hardsome Franch seal, Ivan or marien muff and bos.
Strice opality mink sets.
Handsome mink sets.
Handsome mink sets.
Handsome mink sets.
Strice opality mink

K INDERGARTEN INSTRUCTION IN THE SYSLess given by a twisted Kindergariner of experience.
Address & Si, Tribuns office.
WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN
telegraphy. Tuitien, \$5 a month. Use of instruments foce. Day and evening classes. Apply at 15 Van
Burnnet. Burenet.

WARTED-LADERS AND GENTLEMAN TO LEARN
Melographing; tuition to be paid out of salary after
disastion to secured. Northwest comes Gardner Rosse.

SEWING MACHINES. LATEST IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MA-chine. Price, 524, separated mor and perices, with puries and attachments. Re-ails at \$75. No. 120 WaCITY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE—TO BUILDERS—WE HAVE AT A low price one or two very choice pieces of real estate most destrable locations, especially adapted to build-g. Very easy terms will be given to purchasers who improve at once. Call or address TURNER 2 38D, see Weshington-st. JOB SALE-A BARGAIN -16X180, EAST FRONT, and Michigan-av., between Twenty-lifth and Twenty-sixth-sex. File is a sejected chance for builders. We will sell lies if required, and make terms to stir purchaser, as the groupedy in change in the second of the s TOR SALE BARGAINS IN RESIDENCES—WE I have several fine house fronting on Wabash, Mishisan, Fronting from the first several fine house fronting on Wabash, Mishisan, Fronting from the first several fine to the first several fine fronting from the first several looking for houses where. We also have in our office before purchasing electric. We also have in our office before purchasing electrics. We also have in a sale several of the best and well outed business blocks in the centre of the city. Inquire of WEIL & SHERMAN, 160 Dearbornes.

OR SALE \$4,500 WILL PURCHASE THEFELE gant 3-story brick house No. 604 West Congress st., ear Ashlandav. Inquire at 135 South Clark st. OR SALE-\$5,500 IF TAKEN AT ONCE - a stondid 2-story and basement, modern improvement through brief dwelling and lot Swilly freet, on discrete state of the state FOR SALE-MARBLE FRONT ON CALUMETAV.

corner Thirty-third se.; first-class in every respect
MEAD & COE, 135 LaSaile-st. FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE CIRCULAR STONE front bouses, Centre av., south of Adamset, for cast \$3,500, and assume \$6,250. Room & Bryan Block. FOR SALE -WANTED -AN OFFRE FOR 3 HOUSE and lots on Walnut-st., near Robey. Must be sold R. M. OUTHET, 180 LaSalte-st., basement.

R. M. OUTHET, 180 LaSalte-st., beament.

FOR SALE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND
10t on Pratt-st., clear of incumbrance, for \$1,200; \$200
cash down—worth double the amount saked for it. T. E.

Kimball, & Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—I HAVE, ATA LOW
price, one or two ions in the most desirable leastion
on Milwaukee-av., and will make terms to suit purchaser.

J. E. KIMBALL, & Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT \$2,20, ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS,
To for rent, 1-story brick houses on Bryson-st., between Lincoln and Roby-sta. Inquire on promises; or of
SCOTT & GAGE, 48 South Clark st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE TOE SALE-MONGAN PARK INVESTMENTS the best savings bank. Houses and lots sold on very cary monthly payments in this beautiful and greeding suburb; also single lots at \$15 cash and \$5 a month; interest only 7 per cent. Inquire of \$GUORGER. CLARKE, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

TOR SALE-BEST SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, To next depot, sidewalks completed. They adjoin nice residence; no incumbrance, price \$150 per lot, payable \$10 cash, \$5 per month; old price \$30. No bester investment can be found. MATSON Hill, \$7 Washington-st. TOR SALE-SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS-LOTS I Evanston Exist for \$300; terms in cash, balance i, and a years, or monthly paryments of \$10. ROBER DOMMONS, 139 LeSaile-st., Room 2.

OR SALE—AT HOBERT—COTTAGE AND LOT 225; 4 acres and cottage, \$75; \$100 down, balance monthly: 40 acres, \$30 per acre. Office days Satarday d Monday. J. G. KARLE, Room E. 97 Clarket. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. I OR SALE-TEXAS LANDS—THE UNDERSIGN— d, of Austin, Texas, now temporarily in Chicago, offers for sale a large amount of Texas land of all grades, itinated in the best portions of the State; will sell for eash, good securities, or good unincumbered real or per-conal property. Call on or address M. C. MOULTON, So washington-st. Washington-et.

FOR SALK—AT YOUR OWN PRICE, WACKESOF
good farming land, 46 miles from Chicago, 3 miles
nSEDY, 138 Descriptors-et.

FOR SALK—A a WELL-IMPROVED FARM, 640
Common Salkance on time; 1 miles from R. W. R. J. Address
Fill. Tribune office

W ANTED-WE HAVE OUSTOMER WHO WISHE to purchase for cash a house on the North Side south at Chicago-av. and east of State-at. ft must be bargain. All who have such property to sell address or call at once. TURNER & BOND, 12 Washingtone, WANTED-A LOT AT OR NEAR OAKLAND city limits. Will pay one-fourth cash, but must be basenin. Address H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-

TO RENT-HOUSES. RENT-BY A FAMILY GOING ABROAD I their elegantly-fitted and furnished stone front first class residence, containing every modern improvement, and most desirably-attented on a corner lot on Nouth Side for one or two years from April or May. Stable and car riage-house on premises. Noble pair of horses and fail equipage for sale. Terms moderate to a first-oldse party-letterences required. Address K S. Tribune office. Interescent required. Address & S. Tribule onto.
TO RENT-THE LARGE HOUSE AND GROUNDS
Set Prairie-av. Possession April is east. J. N. STAPLES, 89 and St Destborn-th, Room 10.
TO RENT-OFFY HOTEL, STUATED CORNER
I State and Statemin-sia, containing about 30 rooms.
Possession given May 1. Call or address JACOB HARRIS, El State-st. Also, corner store under City Hotel;
possession given imprise the proposession given imprise the possession given impr TO RENT EN MONTHLY, NEW THREE STOR brick houses, with bath-rooms, on Lailin-st.; cheap houses in city. OLIVER BESLEY, 157 Washington Room 5. TO RENT-COTTAGE - FOUR FINE ROOM: and closets: elegant condition; some furniture fi sale. 1464 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT - A NICELY-FURNISHED FROM room with closet, suitable for two gents, also large hall bed-room. Bath room on same floor. Inquire a 215 lillions at, between State and Dearborness. TO RENT-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHE rooms, with or without board, at 1500 Indiana-av. O RENT-LOWER PART OF 20 WEST VA.
Buren-st. Low rent to small family. R. M. OUTHE! 160 LaSalis-st., basement.

PO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE DAVY
Block, en suite or single,—northwest coronz Madison
and Green-sta. Anply on premises.

TO RENT-WELL FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS,
3.50 to 67 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 12 Fourth-av, two blocks south Fost-Office.

TO RENT-STORES OFFICES, &. TO RENT THE UNDERSIGNED OWNER OF THE Pacific Hotel, New York City, being desirous of retions from business, will lesse the hotel at a moderate promise from business, will lesse the hotel at a moderate business from business will less the hotel at a moderate business from business will less the hotel at a moderate business b

TO RENT-FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING USES, recens, with power convenient. Apply at Room in, 191 lark st. To RENT-DOCK NEAR SOUTH END OF SOUTH A Canal-st. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, No. & South

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED - TO RENT-ON WEST SIDE, BY A young couple, a convenient house or rooms for housekeeping. Address, stating terms, K-IL Tribuse office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE EAST OF
Wellset., 4 or 5 recome for housekeeping—Address,
stating rent, H 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY I, A GOOD
WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY I, A GOOD
provements and barn, north of Twenty-second-st. and
cast of Wabseh-av. E. F. JACOBS, IN Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—NEW BOARDper week, with use of plane.

265 MICHEGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM,
mannent parties; also side rooms for gentlemen or ladies.

300 STATE-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED
rooms and board.

1199 WABASH-AV. — A PLEASANT FRONT use of plane and parlor. 16 BISHOP-COURT. BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Madison-etc.—To rent, with beard, as unfurnished packor floor, also one furnished room.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT ROOM, NICELY formshed, for two parties; closes and all medern comforts; table excellent; house attractive; terms very low.

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NEVADA HOTEL, 18 AND 150 WABASH AV., Near Monroe at. First-class board for \$1.50 to \$2 per day; \$6 to \$5 per week; day-board, \$5 per week. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD FOR A LADY AND TWO CHILDREN, aged 7 and 9 years, on North or South Side; a quiet family having no other boarders prederred. Address, giving particulars and terms, L. care Box 56, Chicago P. O. BOARD-BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE ROOM AND board; terms, \$10 per week or less. Address M &. ribane office.

A TRENTION CAPITALISTS—I HAVE AN INVENTION CAPITALISTS—I HAVE AN INVENTION CAPITALISTS—I HAVE AN INVENTION CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

7.000 VOLUMES NEW, RARE, AND OLD books: Webster's Diotionaries, 87.5: Dick-sns, complete, \$10; Wesself Norsel, \$5; Managine, Missouries, 10; Wesself Norsel, \$5; Managine, Missouries, 11; Managine, 11; Managine, 12; Managine, Cabb paid for books pass-books paper and mystops. Cabb paid for books and magnitude. MIJARTS, 100 East Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON, with mean; to associate himself with me in office is a special measurement of the ore, already enablished, that will pay \$10,000 per annum. Address A S. Tribuns office. DARTNEE WANTED—IN A RESTAURANT, BAR.
L and private supper-rooms, to run it for all it is swith night and day; is paying; will sell one-half for \$1,000.

kdown & 6, Tribone effec. AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED-REN, WOMEN, BOYS, OR girls, overy-here, who wish to make manny quickly and honestly in a new hunters. Address immediately methods of client field. WOMEN, 54, Local.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-FIVE CABINET-MAKERS ON CASH WORK, S. W. GOODHUR, IT North Jefferson at.
WANTED-FOB SOUTH REVANSTON, BRICK-ingers and carpensers on job work; pay par. real estate and part cash. A suly at 100 Washington-st., basement. HENRY HJORTH.
WANTED-SIX FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAKERS, most cerner Lincoln and Kenzie-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-BOOKKERPER, SALESMAN, PORtier, and hardender. Persons seeking employment
should call at General Business Agency, 81 South Clarkst., Room 18.

Miscelianeous

Wanted—ALIVE MAN IN SVERY CITY AND
W town in the world. You can make \$35 a day selling
our Letter-Copying Sook; no press, water, or brush required. Excession Sanning Co., B Trisbuss Building,
A. J. Daxter, Precident. J. B. G. Phillips, Secondary. W ANTED—OANVASSEES TO SELL MANN'S PAT-ent safety sittachment for herceons lamps. Novalty tool glass-cutter, chrismos, and other fast-ceiling goods, of which I have just received a large and complete assort-ment. O. M. LININPIPON, HI States-st., Chicago. WANTED—TRAVELING AGENT, BY A COM-mission, grain, and provision house; must under-dense M's, Tribune office. stand the business, and be able to cummand a trade. Address M. P. Tribune office.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL PROT-SELLING PATout articles, chromos; and jewelty. AMERICAN
NOVELTY CO., 112 East Madison-st., Hoom 19.

WANTED-A GGOD BUSINESS MAN WITH 118
cash to investigate attaction on ealary and commisston in best paying legitimate business in the city. For
particulars address Is II, Tribune office.

WANTED-(A MEMBER OF THE MASONIC FRAternity's groot ealessman to go South; business will
pay \$250 per month and expenses. 16 Chark-st., Hoom E. WANTED-THREE ACTIVE MEN TO SELL COAL to the retail trade. Call at 31 West Madison-st. to the retail trade. Call at 31 West Madison-st.

WANTED MEN -9:0 PER WREK CAN BE MADE
by mart mes with our goods; \$1 samples sent free
spon receipt of \$2.0 or 16 valuable recipes without sample
for stamp. Those who mean business are requested to
sall for \$1 sample free. EAY 2 CO., Chicago, \$1 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

WANTED -A MAN WITH FROM 2000 TO 820 TO
engage in the manufacture of an article in general
nee in the city and unrough the West. A monopoly of
the business and a prefix of \$20 per cont grazesfieed. Ad
dress O EF, Room 50 Matropolitan Hose.

dress C E F, Rosm S Matropolitan Hotel.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL AN ARTICLE THAT pays 500 per cent, in country towns; as risk. Call at 76 Van Buren-st; near State, up stairs, Room; 28.

WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY CITY and town in the West to sell the States paisest long-wool destricts; now in the harvest; deal' deals; also a good agent in St. Itenis, San Francisco, and Rilwankes. A fine change to make money. Sand for terms, etc. W. W. BISHOP, Ill South Green-st., Obiologo, Ell. W. BISHUF, IN SOUR Green-St., Obloays, III.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN OR GOOD ADDRESS
TO JAMES M. BYDON, Brechants Retel, Chicago
WANTED—OABVASKER TO SELL THE NEW
Hight-ranning Domestic Sewing Machine in the city.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A GOOD GERL TO DO GENERAL housework en West Bide. Apply at 156 East Washington-st., Room 13.

WANTED—GREMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework, who can cook, wash, and icen well. Reference required. 88 Wabash-av. WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND Work (Germen or Scandinavian); must understand to take good east of a baby; reference sequired; good wages. Inquire at No. 28 Sixteenth-st., mear ladians-sv. Friday, between II and 3 o'clock.

W ANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; must be new recommended; good wages. No. 128 Trenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHIER, AND ironer; also, young girl, is or 16 years old, for escond work. Apply, with reference, to for Calumna-av. WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS, WANTED-A GOOD COOK, ALSO A GOOD chambermaid. Apply immediately. If fast Barries

WANTED-HANDS ON LADIES' UNDERWEAR, and to take their pay in first-class sewing machines, ir. A. D. Owen's CO., 212 East Madison-et. WANTED-GOOD SHIRT-MAKERS AT THE WEST

WANTED—AT 495 FOLTON-ST. A GIRL FROM 18.
W to 16 years old to take care of baby and wash disbes. WANTED-A WET NURSE, APPLY AT ISI THIRTY WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT YOUNG LA-paying from \$1 00 50 per day. Expenses advanced. Ref-crevees required. ALBERT AYRES, 128 Charlests, Room 1.

WANTED BOOKFOLDERS, AT NO. 191 FRANK-lin-st., up-stains. Oscident Publishing Company. WANTED AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN GIRL to do fight manufacturing work: one in need of a home preserved. Apply at 200 South Leaviteds., between Jackson and Van Buren, from 10 to 10 a.m. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS workman on light carriage bodies, and carriage wood worker generally; references furnished, Address R. A. ELLISTON, Janesville, Jersey Co., III.

STUATION WANTED-TO JEWELERS-BY A sober, reliable watchmaker appraeries (agreement of the light of

Miscellameons.

SITUATIONWANTED TO TRAVEL FOR A STOVE
house or simped were and timeor; slock, by a raw
who has traveled West, Northwest, and North for the
past live years and countries a good trade. Sect reference given, Address Thay ELER, Metropolitam Hosel. ence given. Address TED TO DO GENERAL HO STUATION WANTED TO DO GENERAL HO work in a small private family, by a smart, resp ble girl. Address Kell, Tribune office. O ITUATION WANTED—I HAVE A SPECIALTY IN

the drug line which is in demand with all manufacturers and artists, Would like to sall goods on the read
for some good drug or paint house in enmaction with it.

References exchanged, Address E. G. Tribus of the

Demosticas

OPTUATION WANTED-BY A ERSPECTABLE
German lady to do light housework or to tend in a
store, North Side preserved. Address J. MORLLER,
ING Western et.

STUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. O meat or pestry, hotel or boarding-house, city or country. Oall at dis Wabash-ar.

DITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private fattily, by a competent German girl. Address E 60, Tribune office. dress E S. Teibune office.

STUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERSON
as coals insuffices, or to-do second work in a first
te. North Division.

STUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
TOOMY VENNEL IN A RESPECTABLE
TOOMY VENNEL IN A RESPECTABLE
Dense.

Office of the coal of the coal of the coal sleep at the coal

Frankly. Oall at 100 Unestrated., posterior.
Franklin.
Employment Accesses.
SITUATIONS WANTED - LADIES DESIRISO
Siret-class female help of any nation, with good reference, ely or iconstry, can be suited at once by salling on
MRS. BAKER, 416 Withanker. SITUATIONS WANTED-TAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MES. DUSK 678 often. S. Milesanico av.

A SPECIAL BARDAIN AN ELECANT HOSEWOOD A 7% octave planniorte, with agreemen from the overstrong base, and layer; war five toke parameters of price, easie; for rains at 2000. MARTIN'S, 104 State-st.

A VERY FINE PLANO, 7% OCTAVE, MODERN At improvements, heavy new, standards make, for rains at a saccides. Bil Oak-st., near flows.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PLANOS. TARTLING improvements. Warranted durable as a square occurrence to. Warranted durable as a square occurrence to. Warranted durable as a square occurrence to. Warranted durable as a square occurrence to the control of the province of the control of TOR RENT NEW AND SECOND-HAND PLANOR IN MINISTER VAN BERNEY AND SECOND-HAND PLANOR IN MUSIC, 52 Van Burnerst.

DIANOR TO RENT FROM \$4 PER MONTH AND upwards, with the privilege of purvians. Phase and organs at rital and wholesale prices. N. GOOLD & SUN, MacSander. DIANOS ON TIME TREMS, 310 PER MOSTE, ME DIANOS ON TIME TREMS, 310 PER MOSTE, ME mainder end of one year; 320 cash, 325 per month until paid for; or \$40 cash, \$20 per month; \$700 cash, \$15 per month. Uld pianos taken at cash valuation. RERD'S TEMPLE OF MUSIO, 52 Van Buren-te.

per month. Jid peanos taken af nash valuation. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC. E Van Buren-st.

DEED & 50887 ORGANS.—SWESTERST TOURS.

L. nerwas styles, "monthly and quarterly payments.

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Derigiciand peeriess are sold in Ohicago only by W.

KIMBALL, corese State and Admission.

The Smith American Organa, the choicest seed instrum. W. KIMBALL, corese State and Admission.

Gunden the large assortances of new Plance and Organs
of the above makes, we have a fine-stock of Elmboll hod
Union Plance, jost from the manufactories. W. W.

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A peculiarly ascellant and varied assortances of secondhand instruments will be offered at unprecedentedly low
figures for a few days. Each the list:
One 7% octave Gibert plance.

One 1 octave Gibert plance.

Second I and 7% octave plance, marry new, elegantly
served cases, from Elis to EES.

Second I and 7% octave plance, nasty new, elegantly
served cases, from Elis to EES.

Second I and off yoctave plance, nasty new, elegantly
served cases, from Elis to EES.

Second I and free plance.

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HOUSEHOLD GOOD A DOTTON-WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., ADCTION-Acore, hold their regular Saturday sale of new and need formiture, conructs, planon, and whole morphamilies every Saturday morning as their alparoom, 158 Madison at They grouppedial statustion to the mise of household goods at private dwellings.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MARBLE-TOP EMPRESS purply bedstead; ulsecone heating (Chicango mains) purply bedstead; ulsecone heating (Chicango mains)

The parie becaused, also one hearing (Chengy mans store; both as good as new . Inquire at 10 Wabanabawa, up-derive in the foreston.

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McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, betwee Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W J. Florence. "The Mighty Dollar." WOOD'S MUSEUM-Monroe street, between McCORMICK HALL—North Clark street, co.

HOOLEYS THEATRE—Randolph street, between

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Reg ular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o clock for business and work on M. P. and M. E. Degree Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P. CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 83, A., F. & A. M.—Stated Communication this (Fridsy) evening, for business and work on the E. A. Degree. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

# The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, February 18, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange vesterday closed at 877.

We are told by the Washington man that warmer weather may be expected in this

Gen. SCHENCE is reported to have tendered his resignation as Minister to England. This is denied in Washington, but it is plainly intimated that his resignation and its promp acceptance are among the near probabilities

Another fearful steamship disaster occurred on the English coast yesterday. Two steamers came in collision near the port of Dover, the shock resulting in the explosion of the boilers of one of the vessels, causing her to sink within a few minutes. Fifty-two per sons went down with the ill-fated vesse The other steamer was badly crippled, but managed to keep above water until she could be towed to her dock.

The Ohio Legislature has created a new and important function of the office of State Commissioner of Railroads. By the adoption of a resolution to that effect he is in, structed to use his whole authority to prevent three-card monte men and pickpockets from "working the trains" on the Ohio railroads. He is to ask further legislation if necessary. Let him ask, for one thing, authority to arm every conductor and brakeman with a shot gun which will go off and persuade the monte swindlers and pickpockets to do likewise.

It is asserted in our Washington dispatche that BLUFORD WILSON, Solicitor of the Treasury, is certain to be removed at an early day. A very large number of people will parnestly hope there is no founds rumor, and others will fervently pray that it prove true. It is quite easy to guess on which side the Whisky Ring and its political easy to believe that they have made such headway with the President as is implied in the story of the intended removal of Solicitor

Gen. HURLBUT yesterday made a speech at Belvidere, Ill., in which he recited the lessons taught by his experience of the past few months in the halls of Congress. He imparted to his hearers a fair idea of the noli ness of the Confederate element, which, lying torpid until the warm sun of Norther. magnanimity had gained the zemin, tuen coiled itself and gave the malignant rattle which has so recently started the patriotic sral gave out that he was for BLAINE as

Our dispatches from the Brooklyn scandal headquarters tell of stirring events and new and interesting phases of the mammoth im-broglio. There is a letter from OLIVER JOHNSON, a letter from HENRY C. Bowen, and letter in the Sun relative to a feature of the fearful jumble of filth and rime which has never before been made public; and added to all this the lively pro mgs of the Council, to which Judge VAN Dorr, Mrs. Moulton's counsel, has been inrited, are full of interest. The pot begins to boil furiously, and the atmosphere is likely to get uncomfortably warm before many days.

There appears to be a very general impression in the Mississippi House of Representa-tives, alike among the Republican and Demostratic members, that Davis, the colored Lieutenant-Governor, is a bad lot. A committee last week reported recommending that articles of impeachment be presented in his case, one of the charges being that he acceptad a bribe of \$800 for the pardon of a con ricted negro wife-murderer. Yesterday the House voted upon the adoption of formal urticles of impeachment, and there were but seven dissenting votes. CARDOZA, State Superintendent of Education, is also the untappy subject of impeachment proceedings.

Federal and State Courts in Illinois, precipiated by the action of Judge Tipron, of the McLean County Circuit Court, in instituting McLean County Circuit Court, in instituting proceedings for contempt against the lawyers who had argued the disputed case in the United States Circuit Court, was brought to a direct issue yesterday by Judge Daumann in the granting of a writ of habeus corpus to the two Chicago attorneys arrested upon Judge Turrow's order. The write is returnable next Monday, and from the remarks of Judge DRUMMOND yesterday it is evident that the Federal Court will assert its jurisdiction and leave Judge Tipron no alternative save that

The Chicago produce markets were steadier The Chicago produce markets were steader yesterday. Meas pork was active and 25c per bri higher, closing at \$21.85@21.37 for March and \$21.70 for April. Lard was in the acknowledged the receipt of a letter demand and 20c per 100 the higher, alleger at \$18.97 for March, and \$13.05 for March and \$21.70 for March, and \$13.05 for March and \$20 per 100 the higher, and \$13.05 for March and \$20 per 100 the higher, and \$13.05 for March and \$20.70 for Mar

11% for do short ribs, and 12e for do short clears. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at \$1.06 per gallon. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was moderately active and to lower, closing at \$1.011 for February and 9810 for March. Corn was active and 1c higher, closing at 41% cash and 421c for March. Oats were quiet and firmer, closing at 31% cash and 32c for Merch Rye was quiet at 661@67c. Barley active and 2@2½c higher, closing at 62c for February and 61½c for March. Hogs were active and strong, with sales at \$7.00@8.50 for inferior to extra. Cattle were in good demand and unchanged. Sheep ruled firm at \$4.00@5.75 for poor to choice. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.75 in greenbacks at the close.

Gen. BARCOCK's defense closed vesterday. and it is understood that Mr. STORES will this morning formally request the Court to advise the jury to render a verdict of acquittal forthwith, upon the ground that the prosecution, having closed their case, have completely failed to establish the charges set forth in the indictment. Yesterday's developments would seem to strengthen movement and render its success extremely probable. A St. Louis letterarrier testified to having restored to Jozen the two letters which Everist saw sealed and ddressed to AVERY and BABCOCK, and which were deposited in a street letter-box. This estimony, unless impeached, completely susains the theory of the defense that Joyce was playing a confidence-game on the St. Louis distillers, pretending to forward their bribe-money to Washington, but in fact pocketing the whole of it.

The steamboat men of Detroit are prepar ing for a vigorous opposition to the project of a railroad bridge across the river at that city. They will shortly present a reply to the argument of Mr. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, in which they will endeavor to show that the construction of the bridge will greatly impede navigation and delay the transportation of freight, and will thus impose a burden of at least \$1,000,000 annually. Chicago is represented as strongly indorsing the bridge project, but if a general expression of views were to be obtained at this time from our merchants and shippers it would doubtless transpire that Chicago's recent experience in freight discrimination has omewhat cooled her ardor in reference to Mr. Joy's pet scheme, and has opened her eyes to the importance of keeping in mind the interests of the water routes to the sea board as well as those of the railroads

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday told neat little story to the effect that the Gov ernment steamer Dispatch was ready to sail with sealed orders, and intimated that her mission had something to do with the Cuban business, thus preparing the public mind for some startling event. It now appears that there were some inaccuracies in the abovementioned telegram. It is ascertained beyond a peradventure that the Governmen has a vessel propelled by steam, which vessel is recorded in the Navy Department as the steamer Dispatch. It is also known that this vessel is liable, as her name indicates, to be sent upon any trifling errand from one Atlantic port to another, and her mission at the rant a press dispatch announcing the fact The nub of the original story is, however spoiled by the later announcement that the vessel has not received sealed orders, and it is not publicly known that she has received

TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK. The last two days have made a decided change in the aspect of the Bascock trial. of the prosecution left the case in an incom-plete condition. The most that can be said is that the testimony introduced by the Government, and accepted by the Court, established a strong suspicion; but this suspicion was left without the essential elements of proof. The testimony actually taken and the mysterious dispatches introduced certainly looked badly enough for Gen. BAB-COCK as far as it went, but at the very point when it was expected that the connection of these dispatches with the whisky frauds would be indubitably shown, there was a 'missing link." It might have been supolied, perhaps, by the admission of the evidence offered by BEVIS and FRAZER, the St. Louis distillers, and Barron, the manager of this evidence was excluded by the Court. The exclusion of it seems to have been in socordance with the rules of law. It was intended to show by these witnesses that they had read letters shown them by Jorce which purported to have come from Babcock, and which they accepted as an ample guarantee against exposure, and as an nducement for continuing the manufacture of "crooked" whisky. The Court held that, if the Government counsel had already con-nected Gen. Babcook with the conspiracy, then such evidence might be taken as con-firmatory and cumulative; but that it could not be accepted, so long as the letters were not produced and identified, as an evidence in itself of Barcock's connection with the Ring. The reason of this is plain enough. If it was Joyce's purpose to deceive the distillers and make them believe that they were protected in Washington, then it was an easy matter for him to show them letters from BABCOCK which BABCOCK had never written. It would unquestionably be unreasonable to demand Babcock's conviction on the testimony that such letters had been seen by certain persons in the absence of the letters themselves, and of any direct evidence that BABCOCK had actually written them. Here was the weak place in the prose-

The first day's work on the part of the defense was also very favorable to Gen. Bas-cook. The theory of the explanation of Bascock's association with such men as Joyce and McDonald is entirely plausible. At the time when letters and dispatches were passing between them, these men were in the confireceive consideration from the person occupying the close relations with the President which Bancook held. His association with them was further cemented by common po-litical interests. Joyce sent him articles persuade Bancock that he (Jorce) was conously efficient in promoting the political fortunes of Gen. Grant and the Republican

which will go far toward establishing a belief showed containing \$500 to be sent to Babcock. The theory of the defense is that JOYCE and McDonald were using BARCOCK'S name without warrant for the purpose of per-suading the St. Louis distillers that they were protected at Washington, and to induce then to run off large quantities of "crooked" whisky; and also that the information they received from Washington relative to the movements of the detectives came from Revnue Agent Hoge, who was aware of all the movements, and who was also in the employ of the Ring. The letters which have been produced from Hogs to BINGHAM sustain this

As BABCOCK's case now stands, it may be said that there has been sufficiently strong evidence on the part of the Government to justify the suspicion of his implication in the whisky frauds, and to warrant the indictment that was found against him, but not enough to warrant his conviction. If the case were closed at the present juncture, the verdict at worst could only be of the model of the Scotch jury, viz: "Not proven." But if the defense go further and give a reasonable explanation of BABCOCK's using a fictitious name and initials in his dispatches to the St. Louis conspirators and Whisky Ring, then a full verdict of "Not guilty" may be expected. The cipher telegrams which passed between Barcock and Luckey during the Avery trial have no direct pearing on the question of Babcock's guilt or innocence, since they evince at the most a desire on the part of BABCOCK to avoid go ing to St. Louis during the AVERY trial if he ould,-a desire that would be natural enough if he were entirely innocent.

There is certainly every reason to hope that the entire evidence will be such as to make a verdict of "Not guilty" inevitable, and commend such a verdict to all intelligent and candid people. It would be a most unfortunote scandel if it were shown that the chief secretary and most intimate associate of the President was actually involved in this huge and rascally business. Meanwhile it is certain that nothing has been left undone on the part of the Government counsel to run down every clew that seemed to point to BABCOCK's implication; and, vigorous prosecution, it will be a double victory for the Government. It will be at once a thorough vindication of those nearest he President, and an evidence that they were not permitted to escape from any lack of effort on the part of the Government

THE NEW MONETARY SYSTEM. The inflationists, at their Conventions on Wednesday in Indiana and Illinois, while not adopting the same phraseology in the ex-pression of their ideas upon finance and curency, were substantially agreed as to their emands. While it is difficult to treat the roceedings of these Conventions seriously or to treat their propositions as worthy e calm discussion, nevertheless there are many people who honestly believe that the wild heories, reckless assumptions, and ignorant Conventions do contain some truth, and therefore it is that we give to the subect time and space to which it is not really

ions on this question of currency as of one body, representing a distinct party, seeking the establishment of a common policy. The reader will be struck with the distinctive feature of this policy, which is that it does away with the whole character of greenbacks as notes. The idea of Treasury notes, or legal-tender notes, or national notes, is carefully shut out; the Government is required and is to issue paper "money" in lieu ther of. The existing currency consists of note on which it is written that the United State promise to pay "one dollar." This platform of 1876, however, ignores this prom cludes all theory of a promise to pay dollars or promise of any kind. It insists upon the issue of paper money on which shall be writ-ten an assertion of value; which is to be a itself final payment. It is to be no mer promise depending on future performance; each piece of paper is to proclaim "This is one dollar," and this statutory money is to be made receivable in the business transactions of the country as money! The assumption is that it will be but, while the Government may thus at to make it receivable for past-due debts there cannot even be an attempt made to compel persons to exchange either labor or property therefor, except on such terms as the parties may agree upon. The Govern ment may stamp on the paper the legend "This is a dollar," but it cannot compel the grocer to give a barrel of flour for less than twenty or forty or sixty of the paper dollars, unless he choose to do so. Of course the party demands the repeal of the Resumption act, and of all other legislation which directly or indirectly commits the Government to the redemption or payment of any part of its debt except in paper money or paper dollars. This is perfectly consistent with the scheme of having a permanent system of irredeem able paper money.

We confess to an inability to understand

what is meant by "a monetary system based upon the faith and resources of the nation in harmony with the genius of the Govern-We are unable to expound the mean

ing of that phrase.

The monetary system which this new party proposes has for its fundamental principle that it is in the power and it is the duty o the Government to create money out of nothing; to create paper gold; to give sub-stantial value to that which has no value; and to compel mankind to accept that as money which has no money value or other value, and which is incapable of having an intrinsic value. It is part of the fundamental principle of this party that the credit of the United States and of its people shall rest upon paper dollars, irredeemable perpetually except in other paper dollars; and that the United States shall attempt to preserve its national existence and the American people to remain a commercial and manufac community. The wild negroes in the interi-or of Africa carry on business—that is, trade from various newspapers relative to the San with one another—with tokens of no intrinnomingo purchase and Gen. Grant's prospects in Missouri, which were intended to ions of intelligent, civilized people of the United States do what the most ignorant and savage tribes accomplish? The African transacts his business on a monetary system m

insist that all such bonds shall be paid in greenbacks. They therefore discriminate between the 5-20 bonds and the 10-40 and other 5 per cents which on their face are to be paid in gold. The interest on all the bonds is required to be paid in gold. But the Supreme Court has decided that the greenbacks are promises-to-pay dollars,—not paper dollars, but gold dollars. If the 5-20 bonds are payable in greenbacks, they are, under the decision of the Supreme Court, payable not in paper dollars, but in paper promises-to pay gold dollars. The abolition of greenbacks, or promises-to-pay gold dollars, and the substitution of paper money which is no to be redeemed at all, is therefore a violation of the contract with the holders of the 5-20 bonds, even as that contract is interpret

ed by the paper-money party itself.

The new party demand a monetary system under which the paper money, not notes is to be interchangeable into bond bearing 3.65 interest payable in paper. The paper "money," being so utterly depreciated will naturally and promptly seek investmen in the bonds, because the bonds will have a value above the money to the extent of the interest, no matter how small that may be. The result, therefore, will be, that the \$720. 000,000 paper dollars will pass into the form of an equal amount of bonds, which at 3.65 per cent interest will require the payment of over \$25,000,000 in other paper dollars an-nually for interest. It is true, this would would produce such a contraction of the currency that the country might hope to resum specie payment, but of course the remedy would be a further issue of paper dollars "in harmony with the genius of the nation" and adapted to the demands of legitimate business. Thus, in succession, the paper money seeking investment in bonds won seeded by other paper money and by more bonds, until we will have a national debt of such proportions that the only escape there-from will be in wholesale repudiation.

The declaration that all the existing bonded lebt shall be called in, and paper bonds, bear ing paper interest, substituted therefor, naturally raises the question how these seven enteen hundred millions of gold bonds, bear ing gold interest, are to be obtained. Their voluntary surrender and exchange can hardly be expected, and their purchase in the man ket must be resorted to. Have these persons who honestly think such a scheme pract ever estimated how many "paper dollars" irredeemable in gold it will take to purchase \$100 bond of that character? If it takes \$118 of the present greenbacks to purchase such a bond, how many paper dollars of the new system, selling at 30 to 40 cents on the dollar, will it take to purchase the whole outstanding debt? If it takes 500 of the new paper dollars to purchase a \$100 gold bond, and the 500 paper dollars be put into a \$500 ond bearing 3.65 interest, the interest on the new bond will be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$18.25 per year in place of

he \$5 now paid on the original bond. As the duties on imports are to be paid in paper dollars instead of gold dollars, the Government, until such time as it can pur these the outstanding debt at the rate of \$5 for \$1, will have to purchase gold to pay the ninety millions of annual interest, paying therefor whatever price the holders of the gold may demand. At a moderate computafion, under five years of the new monetary system, if the Government could last that time, the present public debt of two thousand millions of dollars would be increased to the sum of twenty thousand millions of dollars, and the nation and the people would b prostrated and ruined, without money, without credit, without law, or government,prey to anarchy and violence,—a dismembered Union, ruled only by the armed mob. This is the natural and inevitable outcome of the monetary system of the new party.

The House Appropriation bill for the penshape appropriating specifically a certain widows, minors, and dependent relatives, and still another for the survivors and widows of the War of 1812. The Senate did not consider the details of the bill, but passed a bill appropriating in bulk the total amount greed upon in the House, viz.: \$28,400,000. We regard this as an error on the part of the Senate. It should have availed itself of the subdivisions in the House bill to cut off a portion of the pensions altogether. The million and a half appropriated on account of the War country, for the slight militia services in that war have been paid for over and over again long since. There ought also to be material reductions by this time in the amounts appropriated for widows and children, who in the nature of things must have de-creased in number,—the widows by death and remarriage, and the children by death and coming of age. It is now nearly fifteen years since the War began, and nearly eleven years since it closed. Certainly during that time the deaths, remarriages, and aging of minors of both sexes ought to have made material reductions in the pension rolls; yet, in spite of this, the aggregate amount appropriated is as large as ever. Had the Senate given the bill the proper examination in detail, it is scarcely to doubted that they would have found abundant evidences of numerous fraudulent disbursements in these items that would have warranted a reduction in the appropriations

There is certainly one feature in the management of pensions which bears evidence on its face of gross extravagance. This is the cost of disbursement. The Commissioner of Pensions reports that it required last year \$3,393,597 to pay out the pensions amounting to \$29,500,000. Now this is about 12 per cent, while small collections can be made and disbursed through agents anywhere in the country at from 21 to 5 per cent. It is easier and cheaper to disburse than to collect; yet the Government pays from three to five times as much for disbursing the pensions as private persons pay for collecting their dues. Nearly three millions and a half are annually paid out for salaries, fees, postage, printing and the other red-tape processes incident to the pension disbursements. The salary and fee list has increased from \$250,-000 in 1867, when the pension-list was nearly as large as it is now, to \$1,250,000 at the present time,—an increase of 500 per cent. This showing cannot be explained or excused in any way satisfactory to the peo-ple, and no appropriation bill should be passed without reducing the expenses for dis-

portunity to reopen the whole matter and cut for the purpose of forcing the consumer to down the appropriations. After spending nearly a month in reducing the salaries of underpaid Consuls and cutting down the pay of Foreign Ministers below what the Democratic party fixed them twenty years ago, the Democrats might certainly devote a little of their time to the real saving of money for which the Pension Department offers so excellent an opportunity.

It is probably time that the whole system

f disbursing the pensions should be changed. There is no doubt that a service which nov costs the Government 12 per cent on the mount disbursed would be performed with ample guarantee by private contract for 2} or 3 per cent on the amount paid out. It has been suggested that the Postmasters might supervise the applications for pensions and audit the vouchers to be paid by draft from Wash ington on the Sub-Treasuries. Such a change would certainly reduce the cost to the Government, and it would probably lead to a correction of many of the abuses and swindles now practiced on the Pension Bureau. For there would then be a Pension Agen wherever there is a Post-Office, and an application in person could be insisted upon in every case. In this way the long list of imostors, and the large amount of money paid out for deceased persons, widows who have remarried, and children who have come of age, could be rapidly and enormously deeased. At all events, the prima facie evidence of extravagance and frend in the nension disbursements is too striking to warrant the House in passing the Appropriation bill in bulk without canvassing the details more

A high-tariff paper makes this statement Neither under the tariff of 1846, nor under the lower one of 1857, inexorably reduced to the revenue stand ard so constantly recommended by THE TRIBUER, were we able to produce the steel we consumed, ex-cept only a small quantity of the commonset quality. Tool steel was not successfully made in the United

This item suppresses the very important fact that steel-manufacture made no headway in the United States under any tariff until the English method of making steel invented by HENRY BESSEMER, WAS duced into this country. By his great invention, molten pig-metal is quickly and cheaply converted into steel by simply forcing a blast of air into it. Had not our stee makers adopted the BESSEMER process, no tariff ever devised would help them. They are now making cheap railroad steel by that method in spite of all the burden of an ultra-tariff on everything which is confesse to be of ne use to them, as they need no artificial protection, but is a damage to the in every way. In regard to tool steel, the best of charcos

iron is needed to make it. The English pur-

chase the famous Swedish charcoal pig and charcoal iron free of all tariff or duty, and with them make the famous Sheffield steel from which their cutlery is manufactured. If our tool-steel makers were allowed to purchase Swedish charcoal pig and iron free of duty, and our cutlery-makers and manufacturers who consume steel were permitted to purchase Sheffield steel free of duty, is would vastly contribute to develop those important industries, and do much towards enabling our hardware manufacturers to expor their surplus wares. The English expor twenty-five millions worth of hardware while we export only enough to be ashamed of. We have before us the petition to Congress of about 400 consumers of steel manufactures of cutlery and users of great quantities of tool steel, earnestly praying the Senate and House of Representatives to reduce the existing excessive and destructive duties on tool steel, as it is crippling the industries they carry on. They "ask for a modification of the present grievously-burdensome tariff." This is signed by 147 Mass. achusett firms, 17 Connecticut establishments, sion disbursements went to the Senate in a 18 from Maine, 19 from Now Hampshire, 4 from Vermont, 4 from Rhode Island, 2 from Indiana, 2 from Kentucky, 19 from Michigan, 28 from Missouri, 67 from New York, 54 from Ohio, and 13 firms from Pennsylvania. These establishments give employment to tens of thousands of workmen and have invested tens of millions of dollars. Their pamphlet sets forth some of the outrageous duties they have to pay on tool steel, viz. : On common steels, which comprise those used in the manufacture of table knives and forks, hoes, rakes, forks, shovels, plows, \$67.20 per ton in gold; on best cast steels, used for making axes, edge tools, saws, pocket cutlery, mowing knives, etc., \$105.55 per ton; on circular saw plates, \$111.40 per ton. It is nonsense to talk of manufacturing such hardware for sale in foreign markets so long as such beastly duties are imposed on the steel

of which they are made. A NEW NOTION FOR RESUMING. Among the members of the present House of Representatives is the Hon. GUSTAVE SCHLEICHER, from Texas. He is a German of ability and promise. He is known already in certain circles as the Democratic CARL SCHURZ of the House. Like most Germans and all Texans, he is uncompromisingly in favor of honest money. He knows and recognizes specie alone as real money. He recently delivered in the House one of the nost striking speeches that has been made in favor of specie payments, and, while we are not prepared to give it an unqualified approval, we do not hesitate to pronounce it as immeasurably superior to the policy of the statute-books, and we desire to commend Mr. Schleicher for the bold and straightforward utterances on the subject of money which should put to the blush men of American birth who desire to keep our national currency below the value of that of other

nations.

It is not necessary to repeat Mr. Somer-CHER'S arguments and historical examples showing the superior advantages of a specie currency to any people, for we have gone over the ground time and again. But he made one or two points which are new and ingenious. He showed the injustice of redeeming interest-bearing obligations of the Government before paying off the non-interest-bearing notes, and cited a United States law of May 18, 1869, the first section of

which reads as follows:

SEC. 3893. . . But none of the interest-bearing
obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid
before maturity, unless at such time United States notes are convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in cain.

It would certainly seem to be the meaning

passed without reducing the expenses for disbursing the pensions in the same ratio as they have been increased within the last few years.

This reduction may still be made by the House, since the Senste have amended the form of the bill. It now goes beak to the House for assessmence in the amendment, and the flories may svill itself of this op the pressure of the best stradily results from the flories may svill itself of this op the pressure of the pressure of the best stradily results. of this act that the Government should repay at least double what the nominal premium reported to be. He pays the premium on the original cost of the merchandise, on the freight, on the duties, and then on the profits of the importer, the jobber, the who merchant, and the retail merchant. Taking the value of the importations from 1866 to 1875, inclusive, Mr. Schleicher estimates that in these ten years the people of this country have paid in gold premiums \$3,180. 712,159, or \$600,000,000 more than the highest amount ever reached by the public debt. This is a showing that should arrest public

attention everywhere.

To come to Mr. SCHLEICHER's plan for returning to specie payments, he holds that it is not necessary to repeal the Legal-Tender act nor to fix any date for wholesale resumption, but simply to begin employing the surplus revenue and the sinking-fund, which has heretofore been used in buying bonds to buy up greenbacks at their current value In connection with this plan he favors authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 41 per cent thirty-year bonds in exchange for gold at par to the amount of \$120,000,000; these bonds to be sold as rapidly as it becomes necessary or desirable to continue the purchase and retirement of greenbacks with the proceeds. His idea is that the appreciation of the greenbacks, sure to follow their gradual purchase by the Government, and the consequent improvement of the Government credit, would render it easy to dispose of these bonds; and also that the use of the sinking-fund would so far suffice that but a small portion of these bonds would be required before the greenbacks suffice that but a small portion of these bonds would be required before the greenbacks would be at par with gold, and cease to be presented only for redemption, but only by those who really needed gold, such as importing merchants. Thus the problem, he thinks, would be solved, without my forced effort at resumption. The cheme, of course, is open to the popular obection that it cannot be carried out without a practical contraction of the currency; for, hough gold would be paid out from the Treasury in exact proportion to the actual market value of greenbacks, the gold would be sent abroad in payment of exchanges, and would be hoarded at home until the greenbacks should become worth par in gold. latter would not circulate alongside with greenbacks until the latter were worth as nuch. It is probable that this objection could be met in part by offering the inducements to the banks to issue gold notes, as roposed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday; and, any event, the plan is better than the proosed hoarding of gold in the vaults of the United States Treasury to the amount of \$400,000,000, and to the serious disturbance of the business of the world, in order that there may be a sudden substitution of that amoun of gold for the same amount of greenbacks at a given date, which is the theory of the Resumption act as it now stands, and a very

absurd and vicious theory it is, and one that The New Orleans Bulletin states that duels occurred there recently; but it "did not seek to investigate the matter," because "it is not our prevince to push our inquiries into pri vate affairs." The typical Southern gentleman is liable at any moment to slaughter two or three negroes for the fun of the thing, or to lynch a Northerner because his effects are packed in a carpet-bag instead of a trunk; and on account of such trifling manifestations of exuberant spor-tiveness, some cold-blooded people have found fault with the character of the gentleman aforesaid; but these revilers must stand confounded before such an exhibition of true delicacy as is presented by the Crescent City journal, a paper inducted on principles of the very highest is too sacred a thing to be allowed to come in contact with anything plebeian. If one gen-tleman, from a sense of "honah," blows out another gentleman's brains, that is the money. heir low curiosity as to the doings of their betters must remain ungratified. To be sure, a newspaper is generally supposed to be in existence for the purpose of giving the news of the day, including even such minor items as the shooting of one idiot by another; but this the shooting of one idiot by another; but this general supposition does not hold good in regard to papers in the South, most of which devote the greater portion of their space to the exposition of "fundamental principles, sah,"—calmy ignoring nearly all occurrences of contemporary interest. In short, Southern journalism, like Southern politics, is, as the Hon. Bardwell Slote would remark, b. t. a.—behind the age—"by a large majority." large majority."

The extraordinary reduction of over \$3,000,-000 ordered in the Fortifications bill meets with the hearty approbation of the New York Times-It says: "We shall be able to turn out engines of war with all needful celerity when the

THE REV. JOHN WILSON, D. D. The New York Independent announces the death, at Bombay, Dec. 1, 1875, of the Rev. John Wilson, D. D., the eminent missionary, whose missionary life has been within three years of half a century, and prints some interyears or near a century, and prints some inser-esting facts concerning his career. He was privileged to baptize the first converts from among the Parsis, and the two men whom he baptized in 1839 followed his body to the grave. He went to India as a missionary of the Church of Scotland years before the disruption, and when that occurred he identified himself with the Free Church. He was at one time President of the Bombay branch of the Boyal Asiatic Society, and was also Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. Of his literary labors, the

versity of Bombay. Of his literary labors, the Independent says:

His exposure of Hinduism has been translated into several languages of India. He published a "Refutation of Mohammedaniam" and a book on the "Refutation of the Parsis." Thus his polemical writings attacked the three principal religious systems prevailing in Bombay. He also published a "History of the Sect of the Maharajahe" and s work on the "Religious Excavations of Western India." Other titles "of "India Three Thousand Yeurs Ago," "Infanticid", in India," "The Lands of the Bible," "Memoirs of Mis MARGART WILSON." His latest work was In example treatise on "Caste." It was not comy issed at the time of his death, though portions of it were read for the press some years since. He was the author of a number of tracts in different languagus. For many years be edited the Oriental Christian Speciator, a monthly magazine, originally started by American missionaries.

PIRRIE-ARMAND, BATON SEQUIF 2, whose death was announced by cable a day or two ago, was born in Montpetier in 1803, and was appointed a Councillor of the Cour-Roya', a in 1830, but at the death of his father, in '1848, applied himself to accientific pursuita. An ong his works are one on "Steam Apparatus" and another on "Improvement in Steam Fargation," besides numerous papers on phystography and applied science generally.

The destination of the "boy" who had left the message. The President, it is suit, was much vexed by the apparent stupidity of the Clerk. The worst of it is that the Boston paper in which this aneodote appears refers to young Mr. Grant as "home on a vacation from Cornell." He is agraduate of Harvard, and had a right to expect the Boston papers at least to be acquainted with the fact.

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his accession to the throne in 1925; and of Mr. JOSEPH CHURCH, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Hartford, Conn., father of FREDERICE E CHURCH, the artist.

PERSONAL.

George Eliot will probably receive \$25,000 w her share of the profits from the first edit The brotherhood of La Grande Chartrens

realized £80,000 a year from the sale of the fr

nous Chartreuse liquor. In the Connecticut Sunday-schools they sing "There'll be no Parton there" with peculiar vindictiveness—just as if any writer of Sunday-school doggerel could tell what Heaven would be

When a man in Stratford, Conn., 100 ago named his son Thomas Gage, he was not made clerk of a committee, but mobbed by 171 women. He "turned back the handa" and named his son over again.

The Rev. M. J. Savage, of the Church of the Unity in Boston, formerly of Chicago, is delivering a series of sermons on "The Religion of Evolution," which are published weekly in the Commonwealth, No. 25 Bromfield street, The relatives of Henry Clapp, " the King of

Bohemia," have objected to the inscription on the monument which the literary frends of the deceased proposed to erect; and the fund has been redistributed among the givers in New The rumor that Gen. Schenck is coming hom

to run for Congress in the Fourth Congression District of Ohio provokes a smile of increduli in quarters where the General is best know He never put his head into the lion's jame in al The report that Mr. Louis J. Jennings is to

"The prevailing force in the Moody and

San key meetings," says the New York Sun, "in the singing of Brother Sankey." Mr. Moody should learn to sing. The Chicago Musical College is always open (Sundays excepted), and it

The purchaser of Powers' statue of "Paradi tion, was Mr. A. T. Stewart. Mr. Stewart all bought the "Madonna l'Enfant et la Madeline. attributed to Titian, which was offered at a sale at the "upset" price of \$3,000, Kit Carson's grave is in a covote patch, un

the shade of a couple of cottonwoods on the Ar kaneas in Southern Colorado, "without even sansas in Southern Colorado, "without even i picket fence to protect the grave, or a shingle in mark it." Why should the veracious chronicies mourn the absence of a shingle? Can fame rest upon so slender a foundation? "No seat, no fare," is the watchword of th

be a watchword here when the Legislatus meets. Where is the Wabash Avenue League If the new rule be adopted, we shall hear in future more frequently than in the past the first refusal: "No, thank you; I prefer to stand."

Mr. Bliss Whittaker, Treasurer of Hooley's Theatre, is to take a benefit Tuesday afternoon of next week, Feb. 22. As the day is a national holiday, Mr. Whittaker is pretty well assured a full house and a comfortable balance in the box-office. He deserves a substantial token of tentions during the opera-season.

Mr. A. P. Burbank, the electronist and publis reader, has had an unexpected measure of success in the East. In New York City alone he read to ten paying audiences. Last Friday afternoon he read in Steinway Hall to an assemblage of over 25,000 people, and in the evening to as audience of 1,200 in Chickering Hall. He has postponed his return to Chicago from March 1 to April 1.

De Brown the Jewish Pablis Istaly lest a march 2 to April 1.

Dr. Brown, the Jewish Rabbi, lately lost a valise containing a large number of valuable lestures, through the carelessness of the proprietor of the St. Clair House, in Terre Hante, Ind. He has sued for \$15,000, claiming that, in con-sequence of advanced age and impaired eyesight it will be impossible for him to replace the lectures. A grateful people should subscribe

that Mrs. Bristow is "simply exquisite every way, never a bit haughty, but genially graceful way, never a bit haughty, but geni way, never a bit haughty, but genially graceful.

. Were I a man, I should envy the Secretary the right to bask in such radiance. This isn't gushing. I know Mrs. Bristow, and I low her." Estimating this letter on a saled basis, we should say it was worth at least three invitations, and two dishes of ice-cream to an invitation.

and two dishes of ice-cream to an invitation.

Winslow, the Boston forger, came of a had family. He was intimately connected with a gang of counterfeiters who made their hadquarters near Barre, N. H. Two brothers and a sister were engaged in the business, and two other eisters married counterfeiters. One of his brothers committed suicide to escape a long-term in the Penitentiary, and one brother-in-law was hanged for murder. Another brother passed half his life in prison.

Bandall Gibson, of New Orleans, a member of

half his life in prison.

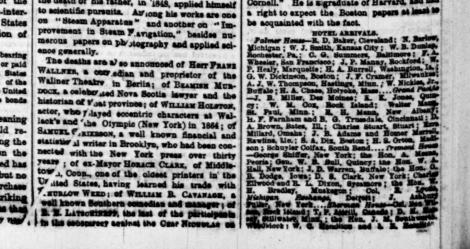
Randall Gibson, of New Orleans, a member of Congress and Southerner of the bluest blood, refused to use his influence against the confirmation of Billings as successor to Durell. Gibson and Billings were classemates at Yale; and Gibson said of Billings: "He's my dog, and you must get some one else to shoot him." Could there be anything more touching than this exhibition of friendship? How sacred are the time which are knit together between man and dog in the hallowed precincts of Old Yale!

The Bessia Turner who is lecturing in various

in the hallowed precincts of Old Tale :

The Bessie Turner who is lecturing in various cities of the Union on "The Beason Why" is not, it seems, the original Bessie Turner—the immortal sleepy-head. That fragrant flower is now sheltered from the rude blasts of heaven in the convenient seclusion of a Brooklyn boarding-house. It is understood that the steady spilication of hash and roasted beans to her shattered system has restored its former vitahity. plication of hash and reasted beans to her mastered system has restored its former vitality. She dreops now not more than eight hours of the twenty-four, and is totally oblivious of outward events only semi-occasionally. The base impitator on the lecture platform never savestimed herself as the original, but it is evident that the internal platform never savestime that the content of the property of the propert that she is traveling under false pretences.

Funny stories are told about U. S. Grant, Jr.in the Boston papers. He has been acting as
Private Secretary to the President. Being lately sent to the Senate with a message, he did not think it necessary to give his name, but re-turned to the White-House after having slaced the document in the hand of the Clerk of the Senate. The Clerk did not know Ulyases, Jr., and, in order to complete the record, he seet to the White-House for the name of the "boy"



Tend du Lee; Dr. dmith, Stratford, Cut.; Co Cottrell, Milwankee; C. D. Gorham, Supt. F. & C. B. R.; J. H. Triggs, Cheyenne; H. Arm de; H. M. Angur, Omaha; W. D. Wilson Laland.... Gardner House—W. A. Stoele, Bar Laland.... Gardner House—W. A. Stoele, Bar Looper and wife, Musses Alice and Fanny New Criesus; G. W. Moore, Hartford; W. ston, Bailmore; G. C. Cummings and wife a vanue E. Gault, Dubuque; F. E. Pasts, Nock vanue E. Gault, Dubuque; F. E. Pasts, Nock

if it were not for Chorpenning, who minence might Jere Black not aspire The Mississippi Republicans are said

Pacific Railroad is interpreted by his one Nebraska as a direct bid for the place se may well have pure motives ing that gigantic monopoly.

The recently-reported ballot in the O

islature, by which Blaine and Hayes the Republican members, never took pla Ohio State Journal says that Hayes is

Mr. Frederick Morley, a newspape long standing in Detroit, and recently of the Land-Office in that city, has b pointed Consul-General at Egypt. He son of high character, and will undoubt the office with credit to himself and to The Philadelphia Times, which is

somewhat famous as an uncovered nests, has discovered that Gen. Sher hests, has disconnected by to be the Republican candidate for to decay upon whom the Ohio delegation that the brother, Senator Sherman ging for him. Those country papers which have co are still repeating, the slanderous state the Chicago Journal, that THE TRING received \$10,000 in gold from the Brid

Trade League, might do a graceful an able thing by publishing also the apology and retraction. Since the Inter-Ocean has got the c ing, there is no immediate danger of the tion of the Government by red-hands The St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks as The St. Louis Globe-Democratic hards are inclined to agree with it. But the ger that the next Grand Jury will may the attempted bribery of the Common by three newspaper concerns in this cit

The Boston Advertiser conceives the Senator Bruce's head to be the idea to enable the negroes at the South to States in which they live, I hook or cr idea was some time since exploded at It seems to be still amouldering at the Bruce is a man of sense. He will con

all right in time,

The Cincinnati Commercial begs least
that it is not falling into the Republic It merely agrees with the Republican ferring gold to rags and the United Sta Southern Confederacy. It is all one to southern Confederacy. It is all one to wided we have the valuable assistance of cinnati Commercial, whether it choos "the lesser of two evils" or "fall ranks." The distinction, after all, is one, and not capable of precise statem

They do charge now that it was Jay sent the poet Stedman down to the Is inspect the railroad there and write inspect the railroad there and write letters home about it; and, by a singu dence, the New York Tribuse is arguing railroad should be taxed under the last York, since the corporation has its exthat State. Mr. Orton also alleges the cent reduction in the tariff of the Pacific Telegraph was ordered by Gouto affect the value of Western United enable nim to cover his shorts.

A Washington letter to the Augo Chrowiste says that Randolph Tuck gifted, loyal elequent Virginian of a blood; " and yet "A more stupes schronism than Mr. Tucker's late St argument in Congress could not be a It suggested to me the famous iron Early in the midst of the rout of the Shenandoan Valley. Biding of Breckinridge, who was deje Early said, Well, Breckinridge Vink of the rights of the South in the

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, & newspaper, gives the following him Hon. Jere Haralson (colored), who the Mobile District in Congress, who is for universal amnesty, and who he clared entitled to his seat, which wa by a Democratic white man: "He w of Mr. John T. Walker, of Columbu he was purchased by John Haralson Ala., to whom he belonged at the tim cipation. He was raised in Muscoges a common field-hand. He was born h In 1870 he was elected to the House

FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 17.—The graphed last night of the failure of a dealer in musical instruments, protect. Mr. Hill has not failed, a will be able to meet his obligations tollar.

ate, and in 1875 to Congress from

MONTREAL, Can., Feb. 17.—Loslethardware dealers, on St. Paul streetended.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—1 a Lower Lakes, Middle States, and N Lower Lakes. Middle States, and Nerising baronneter, northwest to south slightly warmer and generally clear prevail. except lower temperature district, and succeeded by souther and falling barometer in the first. In the Upper Lake region, Ter Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Lo Valleya, failing barometer, southweast wrads, warmer, partly cloudy possibly from Nebrasks and Dakota Michigan, light rains or snow, and the rorthwest by raing barometers westerly winds.

The Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. 6:#8 a. m. 30,20 21 71 W., fresh... 2: 6 p. m. 30,22; 27; 76 W., fresh... 2: 6 p. m. 30,18 36 62 W., fresh... 2: 5 p. m. 30,18 35 63 W., fresh... 2: 50 p. m. 30,20 32; 66 S. W., fresh... W 18 p. m. 30,20 30 67 S. W., fresh... Station. |Bar. Thr | Wind. |Rai

Station. Bar. Thr Wind. Man.
Cheyenne. 29, 20 29 W., high.
Brecki'dge. 29, 30 45 S. E., brisk.
Davanport. 30, 24 28 Calm.
Dulver. 30, 01 42 S. Galm.
Duluth. 50, 01 27 S. W., gentle.
Duluth. 50, 01 12 S., gentle.
Pt. Gibson. 30, 21 44 S., gentle.
Pt. Gibson. 30, 21 44 S., gentle.
Leovan vill. 30, 23 S. W., gentle.
Leovan vill. 30, 13 57 S., fresh.
Maxquette., 30, 11 13 N., w., fresh.
Omaha. 30, 00 30, fresh.
Danuth., 59, 67 21 S., fresh.

THE SPRINGFIELD TAX

Special Disputes to The Chicage T

Branscript, Ill., Feb. 17.—Th

having offered to pay Town-Colic

their State and county tax in full

city taxes, wishholding the portio

until a decision on their legality is

seferred the matter to the Hon. A

an opinion as to whether he coul

proposition. Mr. Knapp decides

and the Collector will receive the matter

than the leasts and individuals.

ession to the throne in 1825; and of Mr. PH CHURCH, a prominent and wealthy citizen Hartford, Conn., father of FREDERICK E.

## PERSONAT.

corge Eliot will probably receive \$25,000 at the profits from the first edition of new novel.

hew novel.

The brotherhood of La Grande Chartreuse zed £80,000 a year from the sale of the fas Chartreuse liquor. the Connecticut Sunday-schools they sing

nere'll be no Parton there " with peculiar lictiveness—just as if any writer of Sunday, ol doggerel could tell what Heaven would be

hen a man in Stratford, Conn., 100 years named his son Thomas Gage, he was not e clerk of a committee, but mobbed by 174 nen. He "turned back the handa," and ed his son over again. e Rev. M. J. Savage, of the Church of the y in Boston, formerly of Chicago, is deliv-g a series of sermons on "The Religion of

ution," which are published weekly in the monwealth, No. 25 Bromfield street. o relatives of Henry Clapp, " the King of amia," have objected to the inscription on monument which the literary friends of the saeed proposed to erect; and the fund has a redistributed among the givers in New

rumor that Gen. Schenck is coming home in for Congress in the Fourth Congression rict of Ohio provokes a smile of increduli arters where the General is best known

e report that Mr. Louis J. Jennings is to re from the editorial management of the York Times has been denied, but it seems have some foundation in fact. It is not de-that Mr. Jennings thinks of a European

The prevailing force in the Moody and key meetings," says the New York Sun, "is singing of Brother Sankey." Mr. Moody ald learn to sing. The Chicago Musical Colis always open (Sundays excepted), and it

ne purchaser of Powers' statue of "Paradise t," at the sale of Mr. N. D. Morgan's collectivas Mr. A. T. Stewart, Mr. Stewart also that the "Madonna l'Enfant et la Madeline," buted to Thian, which was offered at the at the "upset" price of \$3,000. t Carson's grave is in a covote patch, unde

shade of a couple of cottonwoods on the Ar-as in Southern Colorado, "without even a tas in southern colorado, "without even a set fence to protect the grave, or a shingle to it." Why should the veracions chronicler on the absence of a shingle? Can fame upon so slender a foundation?

No seat, no fare," is the watchword of the

watchword here when the Legislature s. Where is the Wabash Avenue League? e new rule be adopted, we shall hear in the to more frequently than in the past the firm al: "No, thank you; I prefer to stand." Bliss Whittaker, Treasurer of Hooley's tre, is to take a benefit Tuesday afternoon at week, Feb. 22. As the day is a national sy, Mr. Whittaker is pretty well assured of house and a comfortable balance in the office. He deserves a substantial token of c favor, having been unremitting in his at-

A. P. Burbank, the elecutionist and public or, has had an unexpected measure of suc-n the East. In New York City alone he to ten paving audiences. Last Friday after-he read in Steinway Hall to an assemblage er 25,000 people, and in the evening to an acc of 1,200 in Chickering Hall. He has pred his return to Chicago from March 1

Brown, the Jewish Rabbi, lately lost a va-ntaining a large number of valuable lec-through the carelessness of the proprietors St. Clair House, in Terre Haute, Ind. as sued for \$15,000, claiming that, in con-nice of advanced age and impaired eyesight, be impossible for him to replace the s. A grateful people should subscribe

war s bit haughty, but genially graceful.
Were I a man, I should envy the Secreeright to bask in such radiance. This
shing. I know Mrs. Bristow, and I love
Estimating this letter on a salad basis, we

dishes of ice-cream to an invitation.

ow, the Boston forger, came of a bad
He was intimately connected with a
counterfeiters who made their headnear Berre, N. H. Two brothers and a
ere engaged in the business, and two
sters married counterfeiters. One of
there committed suicide to escape a long
the Penitentiary, and one brother-in-law
red for murder. Another brother passed
life in prison.

Il Gibson, of New Orleans, a member of

iffe in prison.

If Gibson, of New Orleans, a member of and Southerner of the bluest blood, to use his influence against the confirmabilings as successor to Durell. Gibson aga were classmates at Yale; and Gibor Billings: "He's my dog, and you some one else to shoot him." Could anything more touching than this exhibitional prison of the country of th

knit together between man and dog lowed precincts of Old Yale! seems, the original Bessie Turner—the sleepy-head. That fragrant flower is ered from the rude blaste of heaven wenient seclusion of a Brooklyn board. It is understood that the steady apof hash and roasted beans to her shatten has restored its former vitality. So now not more than eight hours of y-four, and is totally oblivious of out-tes only semi-occasionally. The base on the lecture platform never adverself as the original, but it is evidend traveling under false pretenses. tories are told about U. S. Grant, Jr., saton papers. He has been acting as cretary to the President. Being late-the Senate with a message, he did not secessary to give his name, but rethe White-House after having placed bent in the hand of the Clerk of the House for the name of the "boy" fit the message. The President, it is much vexed by the apparent stupidity it. The worst of it is that the Bostom has a graduate of Harvard, and had expect the Boston papers at least to the W. J. Smith Kannas Cleiv W. R. Dunlage. W. J. Smith Kannas Cleiv W. R. Dunlage.

ted with the fact.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

MAJA-E. D. Baker, Cleveland; N. Barlow,
N. J. Smith, Kanasa City; W. B. Duniap,
a.; C. G. Summers, Baltimore; F. A.

Prancisco; J. P. Manny, Rockford; W.
rquetie; H. A. Burrell, Wahnurico, L.;
Ston, Boston: J. F. Cramer, Milwaukes;
Impou, Hastings, Minn.; W. Nickles, Jr.,
A. Chase, Holyoke, Mass..., Great Packle
lier, Des Moines; E. K. Jones, QuinL. Oox, Rock Island; Walter MangMinn.; E. H. Mann, New Albany;
sun and B. G. Truesdale, Cincinnati; D.
stes, Ill.; Charles Stuart, Stuart; Erre
kin; J. B. Adams and Homer Merrell,
S. A. Dix, Beston; H. S. Orton, Madies
of Colfax, South Bend... Iremond House
fifter, New York; the Hon, A. Masns,
W. B. Bull, Quincy; the Hon, Q.
lows; D. S. Clark, New York; Charle
R. L. Dixon, Sycamors; the Hon. W.
Y. Musagon; Col. E. Lowe,
Y. Musagon; Col. E. Lowe,
Yerk... Morrons House Col. Hos. W.
York; The Mon. D. H. Southweste.
W. H. Sull, Connect St. Markey, Col. E. Lowe,
Yerk... Morrons House Col. Heaviland; T. P. Astrill, Chande; D. H.
Sandard, T. P. Astrill, Chande; D. H.
W. M. M. H. Sunthweste.
W. M. M. J. H. Southweste.
W. M. C. Escubicos and B. E. Escubiar
W. C. Escubicos and B. E. Escubiar
W. C. Escubicos and B. E. Escubiar
W. C. Escubicos and B. E. Escubiar

Pend du Lae; Dr. Smith, Stratford, Ont.; Col. A. H. Cottrell, Milwaukes; Cl. D. Górham, Supt. P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.; J. H. Triggs, Cheyenne; H. Arms, Tole-do; H. M. Angur, Omaha; W. D. Wilson, Rock Island... Garáner House—W. A. Steele, Baitimore; J. Cooper and wife, Misses Alice and Fanny Cooper, New Orleans; G. W. Moore, Hartford; W. B. Colston, Baitimore; G. C. Cummings and wife and Miss. Ratimore; G. C. Cummings and wife and Misses Alice and Fannis E. Gault, Dubuque; F. R. Peats, Rockford.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

if it were not for Chorpenning, what proud micence might Jere Black not aspire to now? The Mississippi Republicans are said to be festing an unaccountable weakness for

an Croupse's attack upon the Union Pacific Railroad is interpreted by his enemies in Nebraska as a direct bid for the place in the Senate now held by Mr. Hitchcock. But Mr. ing that gigantic monopoly.

The recently-reported ballot in the Ohio Leg-

islature, by which Blaine and Hayes obtained nearly an equal vote for the Presidency among the Republican members, never took place. The Ohio State Journal says that Hayes is the first choice of nine-tenths of the Republican mem-

Mr. Frederick Morley, a newspaper-man of long standing in Detroit, and recently Register of the Land Office in that city, has been appointed Consul-General at Egypt. He is a per-son of high character, and will undoubtedly fill the office with credit to himself and to the Goy-

The Philadelphia Times, which is becoming somewhat famous as an uncoverer of mares' nests, has discovered that Gen. Sherman is likely to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency upon whom the Ohio delegation will unite. His brother, Senator Sherman, is manging for him.

Those country papers which have copied, and are still repeating, the slanderous statement of the Chicago Journal, that THE TRIBUNE once red \$10,000 in gold from the British Free Trade League, might do a graceful and honorby publishing also the Journal's pology and retraction.

Bince the Inter-Ocean has got the city print ing, there is no immediate danger of the destruc-The St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks sc, and we are inclined to agree with it. But there is danger that the next Grand Jury will inquire into e attempted bribery of the Common Council by three newspaper concerns in this city.

The Boston Advertiser conceives the maggot in Senator Bruce's head to be the idea that it is the duty of the Republican party at the North to enable the negroes at the South to carry the States in which they live, thook or crook. This idea was some time since exploded at the North.
It seems to be still smouldering at the South. truce is a man of sense. He will come around all right in time,

that it is not falling into the Republican ranks.
It merely agrees with the Republicans in prering gold to rags and the United States to the Southern Confederacy. It is all one to us, pro-vided we have the valuable assistance of the Cin-cinnati Commercial, whether it chooses us as "the lesser of two evils" or "falls into our ranks." The distinction, after all, is a small one, and not capable of precise statemen

They do charge now that it was Jay Gould who sent the poet Stedman down to the Isthmus to inspect the railroad there and write damaging letters home about it; and, by a singular coin dence, the New York Tribune is arguing that the railroad should be taxed under the laws of New York, since the corporation has its existence in that State. Mr. Orton also alleges that the re-Pacific Telegraph was ordered by Gould in order to affect the value of Western Union stock, and enable him to cover his shorts.

A Washington letter to the Augusta (Ga.) Chrowice says that Randolph Tucker "is a sifted loyal cloquent Virginian of the bluest blood;" and yet "A more stupendous anschronism than Mr. Tucker's late State-rights argument in Congress could not be conceived. It suggested to me the famous irony of Gen. Early in the midst of the rout of his army in the Shenandoan Valley. Riding up to the side of Breckinridge, who was dejected and silent, Early said, Well, Breckinridge, what do you his to the families of the Scattle in the Tormitorius. Vink of the rights of the South in the Territori

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, a Democratic the Mobile District in Congress, who lately voted for universal amnesty, and who has been declared entitled to his seat, which was contested

FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 17.—The repo graphed last night of the failure of C. L. Hill, a dealer in musical instruments, proves to be incorrect. Mr. Hill has not failed, and says he will be able to meet his obligations dollar for tollar.

MONTREAL, Can., Feb. 17.—Loslett & Bussell, hardware dealers, on St. Paul street, have sus-

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—1 a. m.—In the Lower Lakes, Middle States, and New England, alightly warmer and generally clear weather will prevail, except lower temperature in the last district, and succeeded by southeasterly winds and falling barometer in the first.

In the Upper Lake region, Tennesses, and Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, failing barometer, southwest to southeast winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly from Nebraska and Dakota to Northern Michigan, light rains or snow, and followed in the Forthwest by rising barometer and cold partly wasterly winds.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.		Wind.	Rain	We'thr
6:5 fa. m.	30 20	21	71	w	fresh		Clear.
13 8 a. m.	30 22	27			fresh		
47 AU D. m.	3018	34			fresh		
4 55 D. m.	30.18	25		W	fresh		Clear,
			69	8. V	W., fresh.		Clear,
18 p. m.	30 21	30	67	S. V	V., fresh.		Clear.

	GEN	OHIDAGO, Feb. 17—Midnight,						
Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.			
Cheyenne. Brecki'dge. Brecki'dge. Davepport. Denver. Duluth Escanaba Pt. Garry. Pt. Gibson. Ecoluk. Le Crosse Geswen with Marquette.	29.80 30.24 30.01 30.01 30.13 29.73 30.21 30.28 30.15 30.18	25 28 42; 27 12 14 44 81 27 87	W., high S. E., brisk Calm S. gentle S. W., gentle S., gentle S., gentle W., gentle W., gentle S., fresh N.W., fresh		Clear.			
Pemoins	29.67	39	S., fresh		Clear.			

THE SPRINGFIELD TAXES.

THE SPRINGFIELD TAXES.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springrinto, Ill., Feb. 17.—The city banks having offered to pay Town-Collector Relson their State and county tax in full and half the city taxes, withholding the portion in dispute until a decision on their legality is reached, he seferred the matter to the Hon. A. L. Knapp for an opinion as to whether he could accept the proposition. Mr. Knapp decides affirmatively, and the Collecter will receive the manny tandared them.

# WASHINGTON.

The Currency Question Still the Subject of Much Discussion.

Little Progress Made by the Democratic Caucus Committee.

Outlines of an Original Proposition Presented to That Body.

A Plan Agreed Upon for the Distribution of the Geneva Award.

Schenck's Early Resignation Now Looked Upon as Certain.

A Truly Gigantic Finance Scheme Originates in Wisconsin, Sunset Cox Elected Speaker Pro Tem.

of the House. An Imposing Array of Dead-bolts

with Designs on the Treasury. THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

SNARLING AMONG THE DEMOCRACY.
Special Dispatch to The Unicago Tribuns.
WASHINGRON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Democratic caucus, which adjourned a week ago to meet this evening, has been postponed, no work hav-ing yet been done by the Committee appointed to prepare a Currency bill to submit to it. The

currency question continues to be most earnest-ly discussed by leading representatives of both parties in the House, and great interest is manifested on all sides in regard to the character of the measure which the Caucus Committee is likely to report. As has already been is likely to report. As has already been suggested, some dissatisfaction exists among Democrate in regard to the selection of members of this Committee by Lamar, Charman of the cancus. Representative Mende wrote a letter to Lamar protesting and expressing surprise that the Democratic State of New York which besides contains the financial metropolis of the country, had not been represented on this, while three members of it had been appointed from Ohio. His letter is said to have been very outspoken, and perhaps NOT ENTIRELY COURTEOUS.

NOT ENTIRELY COURTEOUS.

Lamar, in reply, said that a place on the Committee had been offered to Hewitt, of New York maintre had been offered to Hewitt, of New York, who declined to serve. He then thought that New York had received all the consideration which she had any right to claim of the Democratic caucus. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Thirteen, appointed early in the session especially to consider the currency question, was a New Yorker (Cox) and another Representative of that State (Hewitt) had been placed on the Campaign Committee. If Cox's Committee had done anything, the new Committee would have been anything, the new Committee would have been anything, the new Committee, and not three, had been appointed on this Committee, and the reason for this was that, in the delegation from that State, there seemed to be represented nearly

ALL THE DIFFERENT OPINIONS on the currency question. Lamar explains his failure to appoint Ely on this Committee by saying that after Hewitt declined be thought that New England was entitled to a representative. The people of that section of the country had, as he thought, justly complained of unfair treatment in the appointment of the House Committees, and for that reason he had considered it his duty to see that they had a proper representation on such committees. had a proper representation on such committees as he had to select. He had therefore chosen Barnum strer Hewitt's declination, Barnum be-ing as outspoken in favor of hard-money as any Representative of New York. Lamar considers the Committee as a whole as

the Committee as a whole as

COMMITTED TO HARD MONEY.

The House portion of it stands five inflationists
to 4 hard-money men, but the Senate caucus selected three advocates of hard money—Bayard,
Thurman, and stacDonaid,—and one inflationist

Merrimon,—and then voted that the Chairman
of the cancus, Stevenson, who is claimed by the
hard-money advocates, should act with the other
members of the Committee. This makes a majority of the Joint Committee in favor of honest
currency, although it is believed that they will
agree to some compromise measure, such as
Payne's bill. It is understood among the New

The Campaign Committee, but that as he was recommended by no one shee, Lanzar connicated to propose he was a Canara considered to the Committee of the Committe clared entitled to his seat, which was contested by a Democratic white man: "He was a slave of Mr. John T. Walker, of Columbus, and on the death of the latter was sold on the block, in this city, to Mr. J. W. Thomson. After his death he was purchased by John Haralson, of Selma, Ala, to whom he belonged at the time of emancipation. He was raised in Muscogee County as a common field-hand. He was born here in 1845. In 1870 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Alabama, in 1872 to the State Senate, and in 1875 to Congress from the Mobile District."

FINANCIAL.

FORT WAYNE.

F

ment. The general sentiment of these members is in favor of the proposed reform, and, white some urgs it on different grounds from those advanced by others, all seem to be of the opinion that the transfer would esselt in greater econo

SCHENCK. HIS RESIGNATION EXPECTED.

HIS RESIGNATION EXPECTED.

Special Departs to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Peb. 17.—The report that the President has accepted the resignation of Gen. Schenck is a little premature, although there is no doubt that affairs in that quarter are rapidly coming to a cristis, and that the American mission to England will be vacant within a few days.

mission to England will be vacant within a few days.

[To the Associated Press.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—In relation to the positive statement telegraphed to New York last night, that the resignation of Minister Schenck has been accepted by the President, your correspondent to-day endeavored to obtain some authentic information as to the correctness of the report. This being "diplomatic day" at the State Department, the Secretary's office was closed to all but members of the foreign legations, and inquiry was therefore made of two other members of the Cabinet. The first said he did not feel at liberty to say anything, either to deny or confirm the report. The second said: "I do not believe the story is true, but if it is. I shall be very much suprised. I had supposed that Gen Schenck would return home in a month or two, but not at the present time, and I have not been informed that he has indicated any intention of returning earlier."

There is no doubt that telegraphic correspondence has been pending for some days between the Department of State and Minister Schenck concerning his probable resignation.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The evening papers publish the following: "Gen. Schenck's resignation has been tendered and accepted. He insude to remain in London to answer any charge at may be brought against him respecting the stars of the Emma mine."

at may be brought against him responding of the Emma mine."

THE SPEAKER. HIS FAILING HEALTH.

Special Durnatch to The Chicago Pelburns Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—The debate the House upon the merely formal matter of ad ng an oath to Cox as Speaker pro tem has a deeper significance than appeared upon the surface. It indicated the apprehension of the Democrats that Speaker Kerr may not be able permanently to resume the duties of his of-fice, and that the oath might in some way, in such event, make Cox the Speaker in reality. It was predicted early in the campaign for the Speakership that Kerr's health was not equal to the exhaustive demands of the Speakership. That place requires great ability experience, and skill, but, perhaps, not less than all, great physical strength and capacity for endurance. Kerr was in feeble health when he came. He failed perceptioly the first month of his Speakership, then rallied, and now he has again become so enfeebled that he has been compelled to visit New York to consult suninent specialists. During the last two weeks the Chair has been almost constantly occupied by pro-tempore presiding officers. It was supposed that Kerr was at one time threatened with a pulmonary trouble, and at another with Bright's disease. His physicians have now pronounced his silment extarth of the bowels. Keir requested Randall to take the place, but Randall refused it, both from patural pride as a defeated candidate and because he could not leave his committee-work. Blackburn, of Kentucky, whom the Democrats honored with a complimentary experience, but was also requested by Kerr to presize. Cox rose from a sick bed to take the place.

Speakership, the results are apprehensive that experience, and skill, but, perhaps, not less tha Rer to presume take the place. Speaker kerr's friends are apprehensive that, owing to ill-health, he may not be able to ;z-sume his duties.

NOTES AND NEWS

CONSULAR ACCOUNTS

Special Dissach to The Change Tribune.

WASHINOTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The recent statement from the Treasury Department, purporting to give the balances due the Government from consular and dipiomatic officers, appears to furnish a striking illustration of the peculiarities of Treasury bookkeeping. That statement represented George Bancroft as having been in arrears one year after he resigned the Berlin mission \$5,000. This statement very greatly annoyed Bancroft, as he had fully adjusted his accounts within one week after returning to the sountry, and that adjustment showed that the Government at that time owed him more than \$2,000, while owed the Government nothing. Bancroft has investigated the matter, and reported it to the investigated the matter, and reported it to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The explanation is that the books of the Register of the Treasury had not been posted for more than a year after the accounts had been finally ad-

ALLEGED DISCOURTESIES.

The Republican members of the House Com-Payne's bill. It is understood among the New York delegates that Meade asked for a place on the Campaign Committee, but that as he was recommended by no one else, Lamar concinded to appoint Hewitt.

A PROPOSITION.

It is represented that the following proposition has been presented to the Democratic doors.

Republican, and an honest and brave man, could stop all this without even arcesting a single man. But it seems he only has Deputies to arm and maintain about the court-room, to waylay those of us who complain to the Government against him. If such a scamp, fraud, and nuisance, as he is, cannot be removed, it don't seem to me to be worth while to bother about the rest of the "dead-avita" and imbedies, such as Sabin at Galveston, and Kinney and Gamlia at Austin and San Antonio, Postmasters, or Shisics at Galveston, Collector. Very truly yours.

[To the Associated Press.]

[To the Associated Press.]

A SENSATION SPOLED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—There is the best authority for stating that the steamer Dispatch, which has been reported by telegrams from this city as being prepared here to go to sea with sealed orders, supposed to have some connection with Cuban matters, will not depart with sealed orders. She is still at the Washington navy-yard being put in readiness for sea-service,

THE MINT QUESTION,

THE MINT QUESTION.

Dr. Lindermann basinformed the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures that he sees no necessity at present for the establishment of a new mint in the West.

THE RECORD

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Educa-tion and Labor, reported, with two amendments the Senate bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of the pub lic lands to public education, and to provide for a more complete endowment and support of the national colleges for the advancement of scien-tific and industrial education. Placed on the calendar. In reporting the bill, he said the Committee was unanim ous in its favor. BUSHELS OF IT.

air. Howe presented a petition which he said purported to be signed by citizens of Wisconsin, asking for the passage of a law requiring the Treasurer of the United States to pay to every mun, woman, and child residing in the country, without distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the sum of \$10 a week, such sum to be of servitude, the sum of \$10 a week, such sum to be paid every Saturday night at the Post-Office nearest the residence of such person. He said there was no limitation as to the time, but to prevent any undue expansion of the currency, the petitioners thought no more than \$5,000,000,000 should be issued in any one year. He was not antirely certain that this was a wise measure [laughter]. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ANOTHER PINANCE MEASURE. ANOTHER FINANCE MEASURE.

Mr. Wright introduced a bill to reduce the interest on the puelle debt; to provide for a safe and elastic ourrency; for the speedy appreciation of the value of Treasury notes and National Bank notes to that of coin, and to guard against panic and inflation of bank credits. Referred. Mr. wright said he introduced the bill by request, without committing himself to its provisions.

provisions.

Mr. Withers, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported adversely on the Senate bill appropriating \$1.00 to remove the remains of E. Rumsey Wing, late Minister to Ecuador, from Quito to the cemetery at Louisville, Ky., and it was indefinitely postponed.

The man had be a second to the control of the contr

where young Tiffany's father, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, is well and favorably known. In Leavenworth, about 1863, she was known as Mrs. Wright, a dashing widow lately bereft of her Wright by a railway accident, and who astonished that town with her millinery and diamonda, and wound up by marrying a hack-draver. Coocher eloped with her wardrobe and jeweiry, and she had him arrested, as the story is told, obtained a divorce, and opened a saloos in Shawnee street in that town. That was closed in consequence of raids by the police, and she retired to a suite of rooms, where she entertained her numerous admirers. About 1873 she married a D. W. Wallingford, who had been a Lieutenant in the army and dishonorably dismissed, but was afterward employed by Gen. Custer as a detective, and was convicted of an embezzlement. Her story is, that he was killed in the Modoc War, but he is yet reported to be living somewhere in the West. Among her other numerous marriages, one, it is said, was celebrated at the Grand Central Hotel in Chicago. Her confidence operations have been celebrated in places almost innumerable, and the hotel neople, jewelers, and officers of Adams Express Company at Chicago. Nashville, and elsewhere, can tell a deal about them.

innumerable, and the hotel neople, jewelers, and officers of Adams Express Company at Chicago, Nashville, and elsewhere, can tell a deal about them.

\*\*RE WALLINGFORD\*\*

was also loyal during the late Rebellion, and presents herself here to receive her reward, as is doing all the hitherto unbeard-of loyalty lying around loose about the country. Being loyal, of course she suffered during the "late War;" and, as happened to all the unbeard-of lovalty south of the Ohio, her sufferings were inflicted by the Union armies. The Union armies, as appears from thousands of affidavits filed with the Committee on War Claims, went about down South chiefly for the purpose, as would appear, of punshing the loyalty there abounding. The Wallingford, at the time our armies pewetrated that region, was on a plantation 1½ miles from Dalton, Ga. She produces no evidence whatever to prove that she owned any plantation there, but herself makes outh that in 1863 her father, James Whitmore, now reside t in that vicinity, divided a partico of his property among his children, giving her the plantation near Dalton, live-stock thereon, furniture, and the stock of merchandise in a store. Then along came the Union soldiers and gobbled everything. According to her itemized claim that comprised a wast deal. There were 1,600 bales of cotton, for which she saks only \$300,000; 2,500 pounds of tobacco, for which she wants but \$1 per pound; a Chickering plano, for which she asks \$600, and a Steinway, \$800; four sets parior furniture, \$1,200, acother set of parior furniture, \$400; yet another \$350; still four sets more (walout), \$2,000; \$400 worth of leos and \$200 worth of damask curtains; \$160 worth of mattrasses, \$100 worth of plows, \$100 worth of books, and enough else to make the whole amount \$340,485.

Gen. James B. Steedman, of blessed memory as a defaulter, makes ans affidavy that

FOREIGN.

Fifty-Nine Lives Lost by a Steam ship Collision on the English Coast.

British Liberals Working Up an Opposition to the Suez Canal Purchase.

The Remnant of the Carlist Army Surrounded by the Alphonsists.

Arrest of the Murderers of Minister-Resident Birch in India.

Austria and Hungary Agree Upon a Financial Compromise.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Three of the murderers of Mr. Birch, the English Resident at Perak, have een captured. One has confessed everything and says that nine men perpetrated the murde

THE PRINCE OF WALES' YISIT.

Dispatch to London Cines.

LABORE, Jan. 19.—The Prince, leaving Delhi, after dioing with Lord Napier, at 10 on Monday night, reached Lahore, by special train, at 9:20 yesterday morning, and drove to the Lieutenaut-Governor's house. There was a most piotures ue procession of the Punjab Chiefs with their Sikh retainers. Cavalry and infantry, with banners, were drawn up before the camp, salutbanners, were drawn up before the camp, saluting the illustrious visitor. The native populations was passive, but the municipality was very loyal, and an address in a haudsome casket was presented. A levee, followed by the reception of seventeen Chiefs, was held in the afternoon. The Prince, Lieutenant-Governor, and suite, visited the gaol. Two Europeans and several parity princers male and female, were several native prisoners, male and female, were liberated to mark the Prince's visit. He next drove to old Bunjees Singh's cutadel, and in-spected the armory and fort. A grand dinner at the Lieutenant-Governor's was followed by a ball at Montgomery Hall, which was very sno-

with of "wall pricture." #1,000 worth of books, and to guard against pants and indexine of mask the third syngass, without committies on Appropriation, the the state of the Pricture of the Pricture of the Committee of Appropriation, the provision. The Committee of Appropriation of the Committee of the Committee

but was unable to reach the scene in time to rescue any of the Strash Clyde's passengers or

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from London states that the Liberais have agreed to resist in Parliament, the ratification of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares believing that serious foreign comprications will arise. Mr. Bradiaugh, who has been consulted by Gladstone, is lecturing to country audiences, and securing signatures to apetition impioring resistances to He ratification.

threation. THE SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 17—In the House of Commons to sight the merchant shipping bill was debated. Plimsoil complained that throughout the bill the shippower consted for everything, the seman for nothing. He objected strongly to the provisions concerning courts of survey, because they left the matier practically in the hands of the Board of Trade, which bad hitherto combined the maximum of interference with the minimum of management. He declared the restrictions relative to grain and deck cargoes absolutely valueless, because of the facility with which they could be evaded. He said he would introduce an amendment in Committee, and after fulther debate, the bill was read a second time.

tee, and after fighter debate, the bill was read a second time.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Jacob Bright, Radical, has been elected to Parliament from Manchester, polling, 22,585 votes against 20,974 for Powell, Conservative.

The Times reports that the Captain of the Strath Clyde and twenty-sight more survivors of the disaster have landed at Deal.

LONDON, Feb. 18—6 a. m—Eleven persons were saved and fifty-nine drowned on the Strath Clyde.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS REPORTED IN.

HENDATE, Each 17.—The Alphonsists socircle the Carlist positions as follows: On the east the forces under Campra are concectrated between Elizondo and the Valley of Otsondo, in readiness for attack. On the north, Navazcue's brigade is at Irun, waiting for orders to or exats in the direction of Enderluze. Another brigade is concentrated between Reaterior and Gyarzun, threatening Arechallegus southwards. An army cops which started from Pampions is advancing towards the mountains near Leiza. In the west, Moriones econpies important positions near Tolosa.

Madern, Feb. 17.—Just before Alphonso's departure for the North, Del Castillo read to the King a dispatch from the Spanish Consul at Eavonne announcing that the Carlist Junto intended to hold a meeting at Villafranca to propose a conclusion of peace. The Carlists are represented as pano-stricken. They lack money and provisions. Many pricets and Catholic ismilies are quitting the country.

Of the members of the new Cortes 300 have been returned without protest being entered against their election. In fifteen cases where protests have been made, they are considered unimportant.

protests have been made, they are considered unimportant.

LATEST.

LONDON, Feb. 13—5 a. m.—The correspondent of the Times with the Carlista, who reported in a dispatch dated the 14th that the Aiphonasta under Quesads had been repulsed in the battle of the 13th with a loss of 2,000 men, explains that the telegram was sent off before the battle was finished, and he now states that reinforcements afterwards arrived for the Alphonaists and the Carlists were repulsed.

LONDON, Feb. 18—6:30 a. m.—A special to the Times from 8t. Jeau de Luz says the Alphonaists are concentrating for an attack on Estella.

AUSTRIA AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FINANCES.
VIENNA. Feb. 17.—The Austrian and Hungarian Cabinets are reported to have agreed that the Austrian National Bank shall establish a Hungarian bank of issue and guarantee the lat-ter's notes and accept them the same as its own. This solves the principal difficulty in negotiating the renewal of the Austro-Hungarian com-

GERMANY.

LONDON, Peb. 18-6 a. m.—The Post's specia announces that Count Von Arnim has been sum-moned to Herlin to stand trial on a charge of treason for publishing the pambles "Pro Nibilo." It is said that the Count has decided BELCIUM.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.—Carl Vogt, the murderer who was extradited from the United States and sentenced to death, has appealed to the Court of Cassation, and its final judgment is expected about the end of March.

New York Exchange Weaker-The Shipments of Currency Light-Clearings, \$3,500,000.

The Produce Markets Steadler-Provislons Active and Stronger--- Wheat Rasier---Other Breadstuffs Firm.

FINANCIAL.

ceal finances continue quiet. The demand for is not pressing. The Board of Trade contribute to the banks some speculative horrowers, and some ap-plicants for loans with which to carry provisions. The mercantile and miscellaneous applications for back favors continue in about the same proportion. Coun-try trade and collections are slow, and city merchanis try trade and collections are slow, and city merchants are not receiving as much money from the country as they had calculated upon, and are forced to meet their own obligations by borrowing. This makes the supply of paper large enough to satisfy the banks, and in some cases heaves a surplus for the accommodation of the few desirable outside borrowers who appear.

"Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent. On the street, there is an inadequate supply, of good naper. Rates are 8@18 per cent.

The clearings were \$5,500,000.

\*\*PUNDING THE DEST.\*\*

August Belmont, the agent of the Bothschilds, is in Washington urging the passage of the bill to extend the time of the 4½ per cent bonds, and to increase their amount. Mr. Belmont is using all his influence against the spread of the soft-money manta among the Democrats. The continuance of Secretary Eristow's funding operations depends upon the action of Congress. He has succeeded in converting all of the 52s and 54s, and a part of the old 55s, into 5 per cent bonds, making a saving of \$5,000,000 a year in interest,

The firmness in the gold market is traceable to arge purchases for account of the Syndicate, who have about \$2,000,000 to pay into the Treasury in set-lement of the 5 per cent bonds. There has also been

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The glut of sliver continues to be the uppermost topic of newspaper comment and street-talk in san Francisco. The newspapers publish interviews by the column with the leading bankers and brokers as to what shall be done. Some favor the adoption of sliver as the standard of value by the United States, but the busines of opinion is that the United States should let Flood & O'Brien find their own market for their sliver. The efforts of the San Francisco papers to better the slination by talk are musting. The Bulletin goes so far as to intimate that perhaps after all the yield of the Bonanza will not be so great as has been calculated. It says:

The calculations which have been made with reference to the prospective yield of the metal should not be unreservedly accepted as commercial facts. We do not say that they are enggerated or worked out on false promises. But, if they should turn out absolutely correct, it will be the first time in the history of numing that the contents of the bowls of the earth were estimated fairly years in advance of the crushing of the over which they contain.

The Alie states that Dr. Lindermann has been offer.

ed by the silver-mine owners the product of one month's yield of the Consolidated Varginis and Cali-fornia mines for \$10,000,000, and that he requed this as an attempt to built their stock throug official sorre-

to O'Brien. The Chrossets contributes this information with regard to the decreasing Oriental demand for silver:

To India and China, ever since the discovery of silver in Spanish America, there has been a constant flow, which has for something less than 300 years been gradually accumulating in these Eastern Empires. From those sountries, and especially from India, there is beginning to appear a return current. Sliver, in both the Indian and Chinese Empires, has been the basis of a banking system; but now the great corporations, the Princes and men of isading wealth, have not only desisted from hoarding silver, but are turning it into the channels of trade and commerce; they are building railroads and stamuships, and sending their money abroad for investment. This is said to be expecially true of the Indian Empire, and it is also brue of Japan.

The Chromicle advocates the adoption of silver as the legal-tender. for silver:

To India and China, ever since the discovery of silver in Spanish America, there has been a constant flow, which has for something less than 300 years been gradually accumulating in those Eastern Empires. From these sountries, and especially from India, there is beginning to appear a return current. Silver, in both the Indian and Chinese Empires, has been the basis of a banking system; both tow the great corporations, the Princes and men of leading wealth, have not only desisted from hoarding silver, but are turning it into the channels of trade and commerce; they are building railroads and steamships, and sending their money abroad for fusesment. This is said to be especially true of the Indian Empire, and it is also true of Japan.

GOAFRAMENE BOY	NDS.		1
	Bid.	Asked.	
United States 6s of '81	1231/	123%	•
United States 5-20s of 45	117%	118	8
5-20s of 365-January and July	119%	120%	C
5-20s of '67-January and July	122	122%	t
1-20s of 88 January and July	12336	123%	t
10-40s	120%	121%	
United States new 5s of '81	118%	119	
United States currency 68	125%		
GOLD AND GREENB	ACKS.	1 1 1	0
Gold was 1134 @1134.	STATE OF THE		
Greenbacks were 871 @87%c on	the dollar i	n gold.	i
POREIGN BICHAN	OZ.	DADE OF T	t
week both the system of the	Sixty day	a, Bight,	0
Sterling	486	490	
Paris ,	513%	6111 %	
Dugium	513%	611	- 17
Switserland	513%	511%	0
Germany	95%	96%	h
Austria.	**** ****	48	0

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Gold declined from 113% to 15%, advanced to 113%, and closed at 113%. Carry-

Sim Union, 11,000 Northwestern, 20,000 St. Paul 11,000 Customs receipt, 250,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed S013,000.
Clearing, 831,000,600.
Shipments of specie to-day, 24,700,000.
Stephing fam: 1506,400.
Coupons, 831 12246 New 5s 118%
Coupons, 841 12246 New 5s 118%
Coupons, 85 119/4 10-40s, coupons 124
Coupons, 85 119/4 10-40s, coupons 124
Coupons, 85 119/4 10-40s, coupons 124
Coupons, 85 12346
Coupons, 85 12346
Tennessee 5a, 04d 65/5 Virginis, new 83
Tennessee 5a, 04d 65/5 Virginis, new 83
Virginis 6a, 04d 97
Virginis 6a, 04d 110/4 Newstern Union 735 N. J. Central 105/4 Adams Express 109
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St. Faul pfd 105/4 Newstern Union 735/4 N. J. Central 105/4 Adams Express 109
St. Faul pfd 105/4 Newstern 105/4 Newstern 107/4 Terre Haute 105/4 St. Faul 105/4 Newstern 107/4 Terre Haute 105/4 U. F. Stock 66/4 Lafe Shore 66
Illingis Central 99/5 Clerk Eritsburg 99

2,325

West Indians st, 40 ft e of Morgan st, s f, 30 fg 116 ft, dated Feb. 13

Wahansie av, e e cor of Ashland av, n f, 45 fg 135 ft, dated Feb. 15.

Kosauth st, 152 ft e of Portland as, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 17.

Kosauth st, 52 ft w of Portland av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 14.

West Indiana st, 250 ft e of Robey st, n f, 25x 134 West Indiana st, 250 ft e of Robey st, n f, 25x 33 4-10 ft, dated Oct, 29, 1873.

Twenty-Sires st, 435 ft e of Siewari av, s f, 19 6-10x83 3-10 ft, with other property, dated Feb. 17. 6-10383 3-10 ft, with other property, dated Feb. 17.

Van Buren st, 125 ft w of Jefferson st, s f, 25x 100 ft, dated Feb. 16.

Twenty-fifth st, 180 ft e of Wabash av, s f, 20½ x110 ft, with building, dated Feb. 16.

LaSalle st, 88 ft n of Monroe st, w f, 90 8-10390 ft, with building known as the Republic Life Insurance, dated Feb. 17 (the Republic Life Insurance, dated Feb. 17 (the Republic Life Insurance, dated Feb. 111 and 1113 Frairie av, dated Jan. 19.

May st. 192 ft a of Harrison st, w f, 24x100 ft,

Holt st, 275 ft n of Division st, s f, Mx110% ft, dated Feb. 17.

West Obio st, n e cor of Sangamon st, s f, 40x 100 ft, dated Feb. 15.

Westworth av, 255 % ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x125 % ft, with buildings, dated Jun. 1.

Centre st, 48 ft w of Dayton st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 15.

10-12x165% ft, dated Feb. 5.

10-12x165% ft, dated Feb. 5.

13aho st, 402 ft n of Taylor st, w f, 30x125% ft, dated Feb. 7.

Prairie av, 452 ft n of T wentsminish st, e f, 30x 177 9-10 ft, dated Feb. 15.

25x181% ft, dated Feb. 8.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 1 500 COURT-ROUSE.

COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday

	RECE	IPTS.	BRIPMENTS.		
a sea net be	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875,	
Flour, bris	6,913	4,268	7,643		
Wheat, bu	26,515	40,360	29,606		
Corn, bu	65,145	34,390	73,908	43,505	
Oats, bu	12,200	14,180	11,253	3,884	
Bye, bu	865	385	900		
Barley, bu	13,660	2,360	7,939	10,295	
Grass seed, fbs.	106,155	180,695	128,265	102,160	
Flax seed, ibs	155,590	21,200	4,880		
Broom-corb, lia	20,330	******	1,250	20,230	
Cured meats ha	129,300	75,504	1,656,254	2,488,573	
Beef, bris Pork, bris	721		412	136	
Pork bris	10		410	1,438	
Lard, hs	260,630	170,890	253,950	285,531	
Tallow, the	17,550	85,235	**********		
Butter, hs	61,122	42,195	56,580	14,265	
Dressed hogs	1,417	2,520	551	1,617	
Live hogs, No	13,151	20,376	3,105	7,947	
Cattle, No	8,536	3,213	2.160	1,844	
Sheep, No	1,281	2,904	1.149	1,270	
Hides, the	47,732	154,952	159,188		
Highwines, bris	259	160	127	777	
Wool be	2,850	18,370	45,240	19,210	
Potatoes, bu	333		730	1,000	
Coal, tons,	2,390		552		
Hay, tons	100	100	21.	10	
Lumber, No. ft.	123,000	200,000	1,060,500	802,000	
Shingles, No	484,000	310,000	283,000	370,000	
Salt, bris	200	450,		887	
Poultry, the	46,487	74.352	19,200	23,601	
Poultry, coops,	3	65		*******	
Game, pkgs	12	28	*******	*****	
Eggs, pkgs	4161	273			
Cheese, bxs	103	10	10 0 1000	Mark The State of	

tem.

If the Board of Trade should appoint its own inspectors, the grading of those gentlemen would be the only one noticed by the parties buying the grain, however the sellers might be compelled to notice the State inspection by being made to pay for a service which they do not want. The latter phase of the business could not last long. If insisted upon, the State inspection would soon smell more loudly than the rankest aroma that emanates from the classic regions of Bridgeport and the Stock-Yards. The lumbering, cumbersome, unjust, and to many odious, State system would disappear as quickly and easily as the insubus is lifted from the breast of the sleeper when he opens his eyes. The grain trade has

cdious, State system would disappear as quickly and esiepper when he opens his eyes. The grain trade has only to wake up; and the whole fabric, so ingeniously sonstructed, and so jeslously guarded, will vanish like a vision of the night.

And now a movement is on foot to move the whole Board; which probably means something this time. A great many members are dissatisfied with the present quarters. They say that the room is too high (the floor, not the ceiting), too small, and not well venislated. It is proposed to select a quarter block somewhere in the heart of the business section, and on that to creet an Exchange which will be nearer the ground,—in fact, the first story above the basement. It is undeniable that the present Exchange hall is too small, and the difficulty grows with time. Of course the Board would have to pay rent for the present structure during the remainder of its lease. It is understood that several gentlemen stand ready to subscribe towards the stock, if required to take a new departure the Centannial year.

A correspondent submits the following estimate of the wheat situation: We have now in sight about 17,400,000 bu. Add to this for 180,000 bu per day, the estimated receipts at all lake ports, and the deliveries by rail at seaboard from flow till the end of May, gives (100 days) a total of 39,000,000 bu. Deduct from this 6,000,000 bu for quantity held in Western wavehouses at that time, and 2,000,000 bu. Deduct from this 6,000,000 bu for quantity held in Western wavehouses at that time, and 2,000,000 bu. Deduct from this 6,000,000 bu for quantity held in Western wavehouses at that time, and 2,000,000 bu. Per seed, and we have a remainder of 25,000,000 bu available for export during the next fifteen weeks, or one and two-thirds million bu each week, leaving the usual supply on hand at that time.

It should not be forgotten that the freight discrim institute charges made for the kandling of grain in this city,—which were more versatious previous to the passage of the warehouse law than the

offerings of fine stock, which was was wanted for lo-

cal use and shipment. Roceived at Chicago constons for the twenty hours ending 4 p. m., Feb. 17, 1876: Tolman & 4 cashs brandy: D. W. Irwin & Ca., 1,000 bu 1 Duties collected Feb. 17, 1876, \$3,366.28.

sumplive demand is increasing more rapidly than the supply. Still there was a good deal of nervousness in the market, though the advices from Europe were favorable to holders. Not a few were afraid of a reaction from the recent sharp advance, thisking it would bring out sellers and diminish the demand from consumers. We note that the quality of the hogs showed some improvement, which fed to the remark that the fai animals had been kept back during the recent bad weather, as they could not be driven over miry roads which were passable to hops in moderate flesh. This may be an explanation of the changes in quality.

Mixes Poux.—Was rather less soitre, and advanced 200 per bri during the seesion, with only a little sag near noon. The trading was chiefly spaculative, therebeing very little demand for each lots. Sales were reported of 1,000 bris cash at \$21,20,21.25; 3,230 bris seller March at \$21,20,221.25; 3,230 bris seller March at \$21,20,221

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull at unchanged quotations. There was a moderate shipping demand, chiefly for low grades, but buyers generally wanted concessions to correspond with the easier feeling in wheat, and holders would not make them. The trading was thus chiefly limited to local dealers. Sales were reported of 325 bris winters, partly at \$7.25; 810 bris spring extras, partly at \$5.00; and 50 bris rye flour at \$4.23. Total, 1,185 bris. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$5.00,67.50; common to good do, \$4.75,65.50; spring extras, \$4.00,64.60; good do, \$4.50,64.75; choice do, \$5.00,65.35; patents do, \$5.50,67.35; Minnesota, \$5.00,66.35; pring superfines, \$1.00,68.50; rye flour, \$4.90,64.25; buckwheat do, \$5.50,63.20.

BRINE—Was quiet and firmer. Sales were 20 tons at \$10.00 on track and free on board cars. BREADSTUFFS.

11,250 bris at \$11.35 seller March; \$21.56 \$21.70 seller April; and \$21.07% seller May.

Lard was in moderate demand, closing 10312% higher than at 1 o'clock, Seller March closed at \$12.97%, and April at \$13.05; and one lot for March at \$12.87%. Shoulders were arm, with sales of 250,000 tes seller March at \$2.87%.

ALCOHOL-Was steady at \$2.12. ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.12.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand and steady: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; No. 2 hurl, 7%@9c; choice medium, 6%@7%c; good medium brush, 6%c; fair inside and covers, 5@5%c; inferior, 5@6%c;

fair inside and covers, \$655/c; inferior, \$65%c; crooked, \$65c.

BUTTER—There was no abstement in the demand nor any softening of prices. The receipts are barely sufficient to meet the current demand, and holders have the advantage. We quote the market firm at the following prices: Choice to fancy yellow, 27633c; medium to good grades, 20624c; inferior to common, 13 618c; common to choice roll, 16624c.

BAGGING—This market remains in the same quie state as noted for some weeks past. There is a steady, moderate order business doing at the annexed prices: Stark A, 26%c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaun, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 23%c; Amoskeeg, 23%c; Otter Creek, 23c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14615c; do 5 bu, 15616c; gunnies, single, 15616c; do, double, 25636c.

CHERSE—Prices remain as before. Business was reasonably active, and the market had a firm and steady tone. We quote choice to fancy factory at 13%

see a year ago. The news concerning	
ichigan is more encouraging, and in	Wisconsin ar
e upper Mississippi a full average e	rop will doub
es be secured.	A. B. Brand
irst and second clear	\$40,00@
hird clear, I inch	88,00ra 35,00
hird clear, thick	35,00@38,00
ear flooring, first and second, rough	80,00@32,00
ear siding, first and second	18,00@19.00
rst common siding	16.000
ooring, first common, dressed	30,000
ooring, second common, dressed	24.00@25.00
ox boards, A	38,00(437,00
ox boards, B	25,00(4.27.00
stock boards, 10 and 12 in	\$3,00@35,00
stock boards	23,00@25.00
stock boards	15.00@16.00
	12.00@18.00
encing	
mmon lumber, 18 ft and under	
ists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	
tb	1,75.2 2,00
shingles	2,50(2 3.00

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.

Cattle.

3,837

4,834

3,536

8,575 7,822 9,516 13,151 13,233 43,722 6,159 .15,792 1,464 1,838 3,105 Total ..... 5,679

esture of the catile market, Moderate activity pre-ailed among both local and fastern buyers, and with

\$4.12%.

If. E. Mallory & Bro. to Eastman, 30 steers, av 1,574

Ba, at \$4,00; to Ractor, 25 steekers, av 770 he, at \$3.30;
to Oderhoff, 21 steers, av 1,394 he, at \$4.65; to same,
21 steers, av 1,704 he, at \$4.65; to Hammond, 32 steers,
av 1,735 he, at \$4.90.

Winsted & Allen to Beck, 33 covs, av 1,045 he, at \$3.70.

Alexander Cassell & Co. to Recert, at section, so, that a book,
Benaley, W. & B. to Thompson, 16 cows, av 986 fts, at \$3.12b; to Benaley, 17 slockers, av 862 fts, at \$3.40; to Hass, 35 steers, at 1,317 he, at \$1.50.

HOGS.—Were active and strong at a further slight advance in good to prime light weights. Uneven light and common coarse heavy lots were without improvement. Sales were reported at \$7.008,80, principally at \$7.586.81s for common to prime light, and at \$7.858.83 for poor to prime heavy. The market closed firm, with nothing left over.

HOG SALES.

NO. Av. Price.

The control of the co

er: fair demand; No. 2, 33c. Barley firmer; held higher: No. 3 closed firm; fresh, \$2e; March, \$2e; No. 3, 45c. Bye more active; 50c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and stronger. Mess pork, \$21.90
G21.13 & cash; \$2d. 29 March; \$21.00 April. Prime had firmly held; kettis, 13 &c; seen, 13 &c; seen, 13 &c; seen 14 &c; seet picked hams, 124 &c; layer, 124

ALL TROBE MR. Feb. 17.—FLOUR—Quiet, straity, and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn active.
Western mixed, 61c. Cats dud; Western white, 62
48c; mixed, 442-55c. Bye firmer, but quiet; 55,880.
HAY—Dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania, 518,000
24,00.

24.00.
PROVINONE—Strong and buoyani. Pork. 270.0.
PROVINONE—Strong and buoyani. Pork. 270.0.
Bulk meats—Shoulders, 9%c; clear rib, 11%c, loss.
Bacoos—Shoulders, 10c; clear rib, 13c; hams, 15%e
Bacoos—Shoulders, 10c; clear rib, 13c; hams, 15%e
Butters—Active and firm; Western extras, 2628c;
Franciscus—Dull; crude, 7%csc; redued, 140

14%c. Coffre—Dull; Rio, cargoes, 14%@18e; Jobbins

COFFEE—Dull; Rio, cargoes, 14%@18e; jobbing, 15%(@19e.

WHENT—Dull; \$1.11.

St. LOUIS.

St

CINCINNATI, C., Feb. 11.—COTTON—Dall; 12%c.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 17.-Flour-Steady; mod

nots, 57.569.25.
GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 55% 356.
GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 55% 356.
Outs quiet; mixed and No. 2 white, 456.55c; rejected, 436,45c; No. 1 white, 566.55c.
New ORLEANS, LA., Feb., 17.—GRAIN—Corn—Supply light; demand moderate; 516,55c. Outs—Demand

light; demand moderate; \$1,25c. Outs—Demand moderate; \$1,25c. Outs—Demand moderate; \$1,25c. Outs—Demand shows on the state of the state

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF FOR INDIANS.

Hoss—Receipts, 1,600; total for the week, 9,100; market active; supply light; tightest to test mixed, \$3,500; 8,60; one car selected singers, \$3.75.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—Hoos—Strong and higher; scrive; Yorkers, \$7,600; 7,90; packing, \$7,900; 8.5; extea, \$6,304,805.

CATLLE—Better; stronger feeling, but quotations unchanged. CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—Hoos—Active and higher; light shipping, \$1.8068.00; packing grades, \$7.906 8.25; choice heavy, \$3.20.8.35; receipts, 1,748; shipments, 1,181.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS. Special Depatch to The Chicago Fribune. Lavenpool, Feb. 17-11:90 a.m.-Flour-No. 1, 94s

spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 3d; white, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s 2d; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 6d. Corn— New, 27s 6d@28s 2d; old, 29s@20s 2d, Provisions—Pork, 82s. Lard, 59s 3d, LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17-229 p. m.—PORE—828 6d. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17 — Latest.— COTTON — Market dull and depressed; 65-15696%d; sales, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 4,500

PETROLEUM—Refined, 10%@11%d; spirits, 9d.
LONDON, Feb. 17.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND—Buillo

LONDON, Feb. 17.—THE BANK OF RABLAND—DARRON IN the Bank of England increased £37,000 during the past weak. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability as 43% per cent.

CONSOLE—Money, 94 1-16; account, 94%.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—65a, 105%; '67a, 109%; 10-40s, 106%; new 5s, 106%; New York Central, 104; Erie, 15%; preferred, 31.

dull and weak; only inferior grades offering. ByNo transactions. Provided in the provisions—Fork higher; 22.00, Lard higher;
12.50 here; \$12.37\for productry. Bulk mests higher;
shoulders, 75/68\for clear rib, 11\(\chiam{11\ch SPIRITS TUBPENTINE-24s 6d. Hops-American States, £4@£4 10e; Wisconsin, £3 Crucinyari, O., Feb. 11.—Corrus—Dull; 12%c. FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady; moderate demand; 11.26
1.26. Corn fair and firm; 40644c. Outs steady; for demand; 38c.40c. Barley steady; moderate demand; No. 2, \$1.10cs.1.15. Bye quiet and unchanged.
Provinsions—Fork fair and firm; Fl. 26072c.
Lard nimer; heid higher; steam sold 12%c; closed 12c bid; kettle, 13%c. Bulk meets active and algebr; shoulders, 8%63%c cash; 3%c buyer June; clear in, 11%coll 1%c cash; 13%c buyer face; clear in, 11%coll 1%c cash; 13%c buyer face; and 12%c buyer June; clear nominally 11%611%c. Backs fair and farm; 12%c 13%c.
WHISKY—Fair; advanced; \$1.06.
BUTTER—Fair and firm for choice; 25628c.

Paris, Feb. 17.—Rentes—671 60%c.
Frankfort, Feb. 17.—United States Bonds—Net e, 101%.
ANTWERP, Feb. 17,-PETROLEUM-Flat; 31.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.
New Obleans, Feb. 17.—Cotton—Demand fair, but nostly at offers which factors would not accept; sales. mostly at offers which ractors would not accept, asset, 5,8% bales; prices irregular and lower; good ordinary, by@10%c; low middling to strict middling, 10%@11%c; middling to strict middling, 12%12%c; good middling to middling fatr, 18%

TOLKEO, O., Feb. 17.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.

GRALT—Wheat active; No. I white Michigan, \$1.26; No. 2 white Wabsah, to arrive, \$1.30; astra wills Michigan, \$1.40; No. 2 amber, \$1.00; No. 2 red haid at \$1.25; March, \$1.29; No. 2 amber, \$1.00; No. 2 red haid at \$1.20; Corn inactive; high mixed, \$40; Ray, 50/9; no grade, \$40; no grade Dayton & Michigan, \$6.00ta quiet and steady; No. 2, 36c; April, 38c; Michigan, 36c.
OLOWER SERD—\$7.90.
BROKETTS—FROUR. 100 bris, wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 7,000 br; corn, 7,000 br; corn, 700 br; corn, 25,000 bu; corn, 36,000,450; common extras, \$1.000,85.5; wheel, \$1.7.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western supplies, \$4.600,8.450; common extras, \$1.000,85.5; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, \$5.00,66.5; withouts, \$1.300,85.5; St. Louis, \$6.000,90; Tanny Nimesota, \$7.700,80.25. MOBILE, Feb. 17.—Cotton easier; middlings, 121/c:

Gaskleston, Feb. 17.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings, 12)c; net receipts, 887 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,600; coastwise, 295.

Savannam, Feb. 17.—Cotton dull; middlings, 12%c; net receipts, 515 bales; gross, 595 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,664; sales, 600.

Galvarron, Feb. 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12%c; net receipts, 1,605 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,000; to the Continent, 2,266; coastwise, 222; sales, 9,712; gross receipts, 1,600.

ales, 2,719; gross receipts, 1,628. NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET. New York, Feb. 17.—The trade movement not quick. Plaid cotton dress goods were in liberal demand. Quills were fairly solive. Cottonades were in better request. Woolen goods for men's wear were quiet. Worsted dress goods were faily solive.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

OLEVELAND, O., Feb. 17.—Petroleum quiet; standard
white, 110 test, 10%c; prime white, 150 State test,
11%c; Michigan test, 13%c in car lots for cash.

PITTSBURG PETROLEUM MARKET. tive: \$2.12%@3.15 at Parker's; refined dull; 13%c

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OF THE INTERIOR OF THE INTERIOR OF THE THOMAS AND ASSESSED OF CHARLES OF THE OF

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Discussion of the Pitth Ward Ba tions for Its Repeal.

Discordant Views Concerning Currency Question,

The Club Also Pays Its Respects Acting Mayor,

and Calls on the Council to an Election.

is new headquarters, northeast corner of gan avenue and Thirty-first street, last rith a rousing gathering. The Fifth Ward Republican Club ins rith a rousing gathering. The new has seen comfortably and commodiously fitte and occupies a large storeroom on the g been erected, upon which the President, lary, and members of the press have amply provided for with tables and Chairs also furnish comfortable seats for

meeting to order at 8 o'clock, Mr. J. C. seting as Secretary.

The Executive Committee was instru

not members. be invited to join th

the Grand Council, to be held at its Headquarters. Monday evening, when speakers would be present from shroad Justice D'Welf moved to change the meeting from Thursday afternoon afternoon. This evoked some discuss the motion was fically withdraws.

THE RESURFITION ACT.

The resolutions of weak before last to debating the question of "Shall the tion act he repeated?" was then taken Mr. Purkinn moved to limit the ap fitteen manutes each. Carried.

Col. Ricator moved to lay the resolutions till after the Presidential election. lions till after the Presidential election.

Ward, and, if the resolutions were not there, the country would probably it he was not sure that the time for had come. He was not willing to add thing she Republican party advocathers would be no confidence until a ment was restored, and until a value upon commodities; and the only it was by specie payment. The salk about the country going it had already been ruined, only way to bring it back to profit through resumption. He was no fin what was washed was a sound on a soid hasis, which the Governm eccept as well as the people. He it fifth Ward could start this thing wanted to get m of a rotten append mit it off. The question of havin money in circulation did not enter it massion. He was in favor of resumence as possible.

M. D. MARRY MAMERS LAMMERS Laminor as possible.

M. D. MARRY MAMERS LAMMERS Laminor as possible.

M. D. MARRY MAMERS LAMMERS Laminor as possible.

M. D. MARRY MAMERS Laminor as the starting these things at hower those who opposed these resolutioned in starting these things at hower those who opposed these resolutions and the starting these things at hower those who opposed these resolutions and the starting these things at hower the didn't summing the sountry, but he loved his sty, city, and ware better. He didn't summing he was a sound to the disough some said it had apposed to Congress fix say for resumption. He shought time bed until 1879, and after that would worse if the Resumption sot were and gaves a very gloomy picture of 1879 maying that ruin would follow resum said it was only mercantile rascality we dithe hard times. Not one in fifty honest. He wanted the Bankrupt law had been in opera men that he knew of, had goot the form sability and commercial has the shought the frequent of this discusses the transfer of the Resumption act also pealed, and that our next generation to drive the shift was a diagrace to our commercial the three was a dargrace to our commercial the bound of the parket ment the result of the barks ment that the currency was not has of the Resumption act. He mount h

emand; No. 2, 33c. Barley firmer; held high-2 closed firm; fresh, 82c; March, 82c; No. 3, 2 Closed Hims, Team, Sec; March, S2c; No. 3, emore active; S8c. Gloss—Quiet and stronger. Hees pork, \$21.00 cash; \$21.30 March; \$31.00 April. Prime lard high kettle, 13 4c; steam, 124c; sweet pickled 4(@124c); ary saited shoulders, 868 5c loses; borset; middles, 14e113c boxed. Bressed ner; \$2,1069.25.

Figure 5,000 bris; wheat, 49,000 bu. ENTS—Plour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 10,000 bu.

mons—Strong and buoyani. Pork, \$22.00.

Mats—Shoulders, 9%c; clear rib, 11%c, loose.

Shoulders, 10c; clear rib, 13c; hama, 13%c

d unchasized.

R—Active and firm; Western extras, 26@28c;

by \_\_Duli; \$1.11.

ST. LOUIS.

OTS, Feb. 17.—COPTON—Irregular, but in the ver; middling, 12/cc; low middling, 11c; good, 2/s/c; sales 745 bales.
—Dull but unchanged. weak; only inferior grades vactions.

actions.

slows - Fork higher; \$22.00, Lard higher;

to; \$12.375 up country. Bulk mean higher;

to; \$12.375 up country. Bulk mean higher;

to; \$12.375 up country. Bulk mean higher;

torording to curs. Bacon higher; shoulders,

ear rib, 12% 312%c; clear, 12% 312%c.

ty-Higher at \$1.07.

om fair and firm; 466.440. Oats steady; fair; 38.c43c. Barley steady; moderate demand; 1.00a.1.15. Bye quiet and unchanged.

SCONS—Pork fair and firm; \$1.256.22.25.
mer; held higher; steam sold 12.56.22.25.
kettie, 13%c. Bulk meats active and higher; rs. 8%c.83%c cash; 9%c buyer June; clear flags, 13%c buyer march; 12c buy-naf month of April; 12%c last haf April; yer June; clear nominally 11%611%c, Bacon firm; 12%c last haf April; yer June; clear nominally 11%611%c, Bacon firm; 12%c last haf April; yer June; clear flowing 13%c, En—Fair and firm for choice; 25@28c.

—Fair and firm for choice; 25@28c.

—70LEDO.

Wheat active; No. I white Michigan, \$1.28%; white Wabsah, to arrive, \$1.39; extre white n, \$1.40; No. 2 amber, \$1.25; March, £1.20; M. 2 red held at Corn inactive; high mixed, 46c; May, 50%e; et étc; no grade Dayton & Michigan, \$16, 46c; no grade Dayton & Michigan, \$16, 46c; and steady; No. 2, 36c; April, 38c; Michigan, \$16, 46c; April, \$20; Michigan, \$20; Mic

FR SEED-\$7.90. PTS-Flour. 100 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 1; cats. none. SENTS-Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn,

1.75(49.25.

N-Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 65% 658c, iet; mixed and No. 2 white, 46% 52c; rejected, i No. 1 white, 66% 55c.

AFW ORLEANS.
ORLEANS. La., Feb. 11.—GRAIN—Corn—Supply demand moderate; 61% 55c.
Outs—Demand 46: 44447. nions - Bacon - Supply light; shoulders held lear rib sides, 13%c; clear sides, 13%c; hama,

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR BEEF FOR INDIANS.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Jan. 25, 1876. 5
I proposals will be received at this office until 15
the list day of February, 1876, for furnishing the
r-named quantities Indian Territory;
he indians to the local action in the hoof far
he indians to the local action in the hoof far
his was and Comments Agency 17. set state the price per pound, not weight, as

ary without the written consent of the secretary, chid must be accompanied by a certified check or payable to the Goministoner of Indian Affairs, me one of the following-named National Hanks; second National Hanks; of Washington; Chemical Banks, New York; Union National Hanks; at Lons, New York; Union National Hanks; New York; Union National Hanks; St. Lonis, which check or draft as to be at least entium of the aggregate amount of the aggregate amount of the aggregate amount of the properties of the second of the s execution of the contract a bond will be required ill amount for the faithful performance thereof, more surctions, whose sufficiency must be car-by a United State 3 dudge or District-Attorney, is should be inclosed in an envelope addressed, exigned and indorsed "Proposals for Beaf for

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

FIGE OF COMPTROLLER OF FIRE CURRENCY, WARLINGTON, B. 2, 185.

From having claims against the Fourth National Chicago, Ill., are barelond the fourth of the company of the company. MEDICAL CARDS.

Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

of by the State of Himos for the express pure-civing immediate relief in all cases of private, and urinary diseases in all their complicated. It is well known that DR. JAMES has second at the profession for the past 20 years. Age and see are all-important. Seminal Weakings, sees by desaming pimpings on the season of the sees by desaming pimpings on the action of the most set of the private of the profession of the steestion, call or million, Marrange Guine, which exits to pay postage. Dr. James has 20 recess and You see no one but the Dootor. Other hours, of p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business confidential.

r. Clarke ATE MATTERS.—The unfortunate of both mault the celebrated Dr. CLARKE, 126 South All Pervare Diskass cared at once with accurate the cures when all others fall. Go or him. Ladies may consult on all tracgularities causes with the assurance of speedy relief, di two stamps for "Safeguard of Health." at the previous strong, 25 pec lox. Set Victims ABUSE or SEMINAL WEAKNESS send two stamps to Nervons and Private Disease. Consultates and sacred. Address letters, Dr. F. D.

Dr. Kean. South Clark-st, corner of Monroe, Chicago.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Discussion of the Fifth Ward Resolu tions for Its Repeal. piscordant Views Concerning the Currency Question,

The Club Also Pays Its Respects to the Acting Mayor,

ind Calls on the Council to Order an Election.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club inaugura The Fifth Watt Avenue and Thirty-first street, last night gen avenue and Thirty-first street, last fight rith a rousing gathering. The new hall has seen comfortably and commodiously fitted up, and occupies a large storeroom on the ground look, in the rear of which a raised platform has ben erected, upon which the President, Secre-iary, and members of the press have been amply provided for with tables and chairs, chairs also furnish comfortable seats for audi-Mr. P. P. Matthews, the President, called the

Mr. P. P. Matthews, the President, castled the seting to order at 8 o'clock, Mr. J. C. Burns sing as Secretary.

The Executive Committee was instructed to rise means for paying for the furnishing of

he hall.
Col. Ricaby moved that all persons prenot members, be invited to join the Club

Mr. D. N. Bash offered a series of resolutions as adopted by the Twelfth Ward Club the even ing previous, in regard to the Mayaralty ques-tion and "Hold-Over" Colvin, as published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, with the following addi-

Resires. That our Aldermon are requested to pre-st the above resolutions to the Common Council at eff earliest convenience, as expressing the senti-uis of the tax-payers of the Fifth Sard. Mr. J. L. Woodward offered the following :

Mr. J. L. Woodward offered the following:

WHENLAS, By the provisions of the General Municipal Charter of the State of Illinois, which is now the
only corporate law of this city, it is previded that a
Mayor, a Treasurer, as Attorney, a Clerk, and thirtymayor and the selected by popular vote; and
WHENKAS, The said charter, though it became the
went was the city gearly nine menths ago, has
inly as been carried into effect by the election of such
the city of the city gearly.

correccy to a specia basis, se that would lead to ruin. He was in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, as it brought distress upon the country by contraction. If we were lenders instead of borrowers in this country, we might contract. Twenty millions had been contracted last year, and if the same amount were contracted next year, the result would be to acrew us down tighter. He wanted greenbacks accepted by the Government for customs. If Usole Sam wanted gold at any time, let him go and borrow it, as private individuals did, for a short time, to pay our interest shroad. Oct. RIGARY
was opposed to the resolutions under discussion. He want over the causes which led to making she greenbacks legal tenders. He was of the febber class, but, while shinplasters would benefit him, he was in favor of paying our dabt dollar for dollar, and advocated the payment of our just debts. He thought depreciated currency did not benefit the laboring man. No see presumed that there was coin enough to redoem our currency, but what was wanted was confidence in our money they at the resolutions of the value, the people would be satisfied. No one wanted to get gold dollars, because paper was handler to carry, and when people had confidence in our money they would be satisfied with paper. It would reduce the price of living, and benefit the laboring classes. They could instruct "Our Carter," but he thought the roomse te resume in 1879 had caused confidence to return to our country. He thought the Republican party had done a great deal of good, and they should stand by the Resumption act. Congress knew what to de without the assustance of the Fifth Ward. He was in favor of allowing the bill to stand as it was. He thought the follower of 1875 were less than in former years. Nothing better could be done than to let the Resumption act stand as it was. He moved to place the resolutions on file.

Some explanatory remarks were then made by Mr. Titsworth, when Col. Riesby moved to posi-

sumption act stand as it place the resolutions on file. Some explanatory remarks were then made by Mr. Titsworth, when Col. Ricaby moved to pestpone further discussion of the question till rex Thursday night. Carried. The meeting then, on motion, adjourned.

RAILWAY NEWS.

CILMAN. CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD.

Spensi Depatch to The Change Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD. Ill., Feb. 17.—Deputy Marsha
Hill went over the Gilman Road to-day serving.

Spainofield. Ill., Feb. 17.—Deputy Marshal Hill went over the Gilman Road to-day serving upon its agents and employes the order of the Federal Court restraining interference with them by the McLean Circuit or other courts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 17.—The contempt case of the People vs. Williams & Burr, of Bloomington; Charles Seyton. of Springfield; and Roberts & Crawford, of Chicago, for alleged crookedness in an attempt to transfer the case of Morton, Bluss & Co. vs. The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad from the McLean County Circuit to the United States Circuit, came up to-day. The three first-named were present ouly. Roberts & Crawford had alipped through the fingers of Deputy Watkins in Chicago yesterday. The court-room was filled. Many ladies were present. James & Ewing and William E. Hugbes appeared for the defendants claiming that under the present laws, there is no cause which may not come under the jurisdiction of the United States Courts which may not be wrested from State Courts; that the Superior Court has a right to pass on the question of record and bond; that the defendants took no wrong steps, and that, having stated to the Court that no contempt was intended, they are not punishable. State's Attorney Prier appeared for the peeple, and claimed that any interference with the action of the Court; that in ease of the refusal of the State Court to transfer, the resort is a writ of certiorari. The Hoo, Chiton H. Moore and Milton Ray, of Springfield, appeared for defendants in short speeches. At the close of the argument, the Court stated that the cause of the proceeding in contempt was principally that the sittorneys had proceeded in passion, "had faith," and the work of the day ended.

TROUBLES AT FRANKFORT STATION.

ations. Dancing then began so the music of Bach's Band, of Milwaukee, and was kept up to a late hour. Many members and officers of the Legislature had broughs their wives, and there was a large company of gentlemen and ladies from different parts of the State, and many elegant toilets. Considering the Proposition to

INSURANCE.

Tax the Foreign Companies.

The President of the Board of Underwriters Protests

Ald. Cullerton Explains that the City

Needs the Money.

The new city charter provides for a tax on the

of the intended action, and he moved the fol-

RELIGIOUS.

MOODY'S NEW YORK MEETINGS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Hippodrome was crowded again this evening, and hundreds were turned away, unable to gain admission. Mr. Moody took for his text "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness. even so the Bon of Man must be lifted up, that whosover believeth in Him should not perish but have sternal life." Fully 3,000 lades remained for the prayer-meeting which followed the sermon. This meeting was the largest since the beginning of the revival, and the inquiry rooms were thronged. premiums of foreign insurance companies doing business in cities working under that charter. At a regular meeting of the Common Council held Feb. 14, 1876, the following resolution was niroduced by Ald. Cullerton, of the Seventh

Ward:
WHEREAS, The tax-payers of this city are compelled to support a Fire Department, at an annual cost of about \$700,000, to proteet the interests of the weight protegn insurance companies in this city; and insurance companies could be compelled to pay their just proportion of the city taxes, or he compelled in any manner to [contribute a collar, for the support of the Fire Department until the adoption of the present city charter; and.

proportion of the city tases, are as conjugated in manner to contribute a collar for the support of the Fire Department until the adoption of the present city charter; and,

WHERMAN, Sec. 110 of the said charter provides that all such faurance companies shall pay into the City Treasury the sum of \$2 upon the \$100 of their net receipts, the amount of such receipts to be rendered every six months; and; such to the Comptroller, under a pennity of \$1,000, and imprisonment not assessing air months; and.

WHERMAN, Said insurance companies have neglected to comply with this law thus far, when they should have done so on the lat day of January has; therefore be it.

Realtsed, That a special committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of said section of the city clurter are complied with by said insurance companies.

The Alderman then called for a special committee to consider the resolution, and the President reaponded by appointing Ald. Gullerton, Warren, O'Brien, T. C. Clarke, and Heath. Yesterday the Committee met in the City Clerk's office, Ald. Cullerton in the chair, who proceeded to read the above resolution and also the section referred to in the City Charter. He then remarked that he saw no alternative but to enforce the law, as it was so plain as to be indisputable. Ald. O'Brien inquired if he had consulted the Law Department in relation to its fagality.

Ald. Cullerton replied that he had, and that they were of the same opinion as himself. Comptroller Hayes was, he said, anxious to aid the Committee in the endeavors to do justice to se cerious a matter, but that functionary had been compelled to reture home on account of illness. It was his individual opinion that the interested insurance agains in this city ought to be

the financial policy that was adopted. The allimportant object was to obtain the means to carry
on the War.

The issue of greenbacks was simply a method
of making a ferced boan; and this, its true charsacter, should never be lost sight of. Whether it
was the best method of making a loan, it is not
necessary to discuss. It certainly was thought
to be so by the Secretary of the Treasury and by
Congress; and perhaps they were right. But,
from whatever point of view we look at the
transaction, it has one clear, well-defined feature: it was neither more nor less than making
a loan,—creating a debt; and, if the manner of
doing it could have any influence on the character of the debt, it ought to make it more sacred
and obligatory than ordinary debts; and, on
every principle of justice, honor, and sound policy, the Government ought to pay the debt by
redeeming its notes—the evidences of that debt.
Now, how can it be done? I do not propose
that the Government should attempt impossibitiles, but that it should do what every honest
man does for himself; it should apply all the
available means it has to this purpose, after
providing for its necessary expenses. Among
the means in possession of the Government are:
First—A considerable amount of surplus gold
in the vaults of the Treasury.

Second—A surplus of revenue that soernes
every year, and has hitherto been applied to the
redemption of 5-20 bonds not yet due (although
payable at the option of the Government), instead of redeeming its dishonered promises.

Third—He sale of new bonds as fast as it
might be found practicable to sell them for
gold.

These resources would not, of course, redeem

The state of the s

SPORTING THE TURF.

THE TURF.
THAT GREAT RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Peol-sailing for the
4-mile race began to-night. There was a large
attendance. Bidding was hvely. First pool—
Rutherford, \$100; Chence, \$42.50; Katie Pesse,
\$35; Revenue, Jr., Golden Gate, Foster, and
Hockhocking \$25 each. Subsequently—Rutherford, \$100; Chance, \$37.50; Pesse, \$23.50;
Golden Gate, \$20; field, \$30. Channg—Rutherford, \$100; Pesse, \$32.50; Chance, \$27.50;
Golden Gate, \$20; field, \$25. Granstead will
not start.

turned ayay, unable to gain admission. Mr. Moody took for his text "Az Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness. even so the Son of Man must be lifted up the serpent in the wilderness. even so the Son of Man must be lifted up that who beever believeth in Him should not perish but have eternal life. "Fully Robel addes remained for the prayer-meeting which followed the sermon. This meeting was the largest since the beginning of the revival, and the inquiry rooms were througed.

Successful. Revival.

Special Departs to The Chacase Tribure.

Dawville, Ill., Feb. 17.—A series of meetings inaugurated at the Kimber M. E. Church the last of January has been in operation ever since. Much interest is manifested, and many conversions have been made.

Special Departs of the Chacase Tribure:

Ontaco, Feb. 17.—In reply to my suggestion that the direct and easy way to socomplish the resumption of specie-paymeats is simply for the Government to redeem its promises, you say:

"Where when, or frow is the Government to get \$420,000,000 or gold to redeem this paper? The answer to that question has puzzled the wisest brings in and out of Cougress. If some nation would make us a precent of \$420,000,000 or gold, redamption would be say and simple smough: but who will do it?"

Fermit me. Mr. Editor, to suggest a way in which all the gold necessary to accomplish the object may be obtained.

Frist, however, it will be well that we should recall to mind the facts and principles connected with the issue of the legal-tender points, that we way the second the same of the legal-tender points, that we may that it would do not comporarily was doubtless foreseen, and ever with the issue of the legal-tender points, that we will be used to see a present of the forest the mind the facts and principles connected with the issue of the legal-tender points, that we will be used to the facts and principles connected with the issue of the legal-tender points, that we will be used to the facts and principles connected with the issue of the legal-ten

BASE-BALL

Pursuant to a call, a meeting of the amateur clubs of the city was held last evening at Quinn's place, No. 19 West Madison street. Delegates from the Franklin, Dreadnought, Unity, Live Oak, Acme, University, and Pioneer Clubs were present. Mr. Bosworth was elected Chairman and Mr. Washburne Secretary of the meeting.

After some general discussion of the best course to be pursued, it was voted to appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution and by-laws for a local association of clubs, and the following were appointed such Committee: McGrew, of the Acme; Coles, of the University; Norten, of the Dreadnoughts; Washburne, of the Pioneers; and Ward, of the Franklins.

The meeting then adjectmed for three weeks, when the Committee's report will be made.

It is the ustantion of the clubs to get, if possible, some good and centeral ground for ther use the coming summer, in the hope that they may have a sharp contest for the championship of the city, and some interesting aport in an amateur way. It was montioned at the meeting last evening that it might be possible to obtain a section of the lake share if all went weil.

discharge having an offensive odor. If the discase be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrnstations will form in the head, the nard increstations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break awayin pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting dis-case, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Saga's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of Catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and anse remedy which has not been offered in the forms of Catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. Plarce's Nasal Douchs, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS. ADELPHI THEATRE.

IS THE BIG WINNING BIG BIG EVERY ACT A HIT!

DON'TFORGETIT.

THE BIGGEST BILL EVER OFFERED.

Grand Matinee to-morrew. MOVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF MR. & MRS. FLORENCE. LAST NIGHTS OF THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.

SLOTE and GILFLORY. Saturday—LAST MIGHTY DOLLAR MATINER. Next West—JOHN T. RAYMOND. McCORMICK HALL

Three Grand Farewell Concerts

GERMAN MILITARY BAND Priday Evening at 8 o'clock, Saturday Afters 3% o'clock, and Saturday Evening at 8. Tickets at McCormick Hall, Boom No. 1, and at Bauer & Co. & Music Store.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, GRAND BILLIARD MATCH

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS CHICAGO & WONTHWESTERN REILEDRING TO Charles Offices, all Clark-St. (Shorman House), and if the depote.

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Mail (via Main and Ale Limo) 100 a m. 5010 p. m. Day Express Calemana Accommodation 200 a m. 5010 a Athantic Express (dairy) 1.70 a m. 18 Ages Sapess
Ages S

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.
and Chicago, Kanose City and Deport Storton Deport, West Side, new Redison of brid.
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HLINOIS SENTRAL RAILROAD.

BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

BIACH A Private Commence to the Married Or those about to marry, on the plays independent of the Beauti system, with the latest isological mysteries and eventutions the secural system, with the latest iso, &c. This is an interesting wor'd 720 pages morous engravings, and contains valuable interfer those who are married or contemplate married in the book in the country to be under lack and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any in-paid for Fifty Cents. Address DR. BUTS SARY, II North Eighthest, St. Louis, Ma.

Carl Schurz's father died yesterday morning at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Schaeffer, of

Perry H. Smith, and several other prominen Democrats, will leave for Washington to-mor-row evening to try to secure the holding of the National Democratic Convention in this city.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician. 88 Madison street (Tribung Bullding), was: At 8 a. m., 20 degrees; 10 a. m., 24; 12 m., 28; 3 p. m., 35; 8 p. m., 32. Barometer, 8a. m., 29:29; 8 p. m., 29:31.

At a meeting of the journeymen stone-cutters neld on the 16th inst., it was resolved to appoint a committee to wait on the different labor or ons of the city, and to take such steps s they may deam necessary to secure the abro-

About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a boy named Richard Rumser, about 5 years of age, was run over by an incoming train on the Northwestern Road, and had his left foot severed below the instep. He was taken to the residence of his parents at No 50 Augusta street, and a physician called to attend him.

A few of the Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward met at Turner-Hall last evening to reorganize the ward club. Gen. Chetlain called the meeting to order, and after stating that the officers of the club were absent, and nothing could be done without them, adjourned the meeting until to-morrow evening at the same time and place.

There was to have been a meeting of Thirteenth Ward Republicans at the northwest corner of Madison and Robey streets last evening, but when the bour announced for assembling arrived it was discovered that but very few, porsons—in fact not a quorum—were there. Those present dispersed with the intention of holding a meeting at the same place the 2d of March.

March.

Yesterday afternoon one of Terwilliger's horses met with a peculiar accident. A lot of vault-plates were about being unloaded in front of the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company, on Råndolph street, when in begging the team, one of the animals touched the edge of a plate and beggar kicking. During his struggies one of the plate's share edges cut into his haunches to the depth of about 16 inches, indicting a tatal injury.

of about 16 menes, indicting a tatal injury.

A meeting of the proprietors of barner-shops of the city, organized as the Barbers' Association, was hold in the Sherman House club-rooms last evening for the election of officers, who are as follows: President, Mr. Hettick, of the Sherman House shop; First Vice-President, C. E. Bennett; Second Vice-President, Mr. S. Labouralier; Secretary, W. F. Petillon; Treasurer, Labouralier; Secretary, W. F. Petillon; Treasurer, bourshier; Secretary, W. F. Petillon; T.easurer, John Becker. It was announced that a room for the use of the Club had been found, and that meetings would be held on the first and third

Mondays of each month.

The cases of William A. Thompson. A. J. Edwards, and the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, of the Town of Lake, charged with maintaining a nussance,—crea my those nauseating emeils which have sickened the citizens of Chicago for so long a time past,—were to have been heard before Justice Summerfield yesterday morning, but Mr. George Barry, attorney for defendants, asked for a continuance to Tuesday morning, on account of the absence of material witnesses. The request was granted, with the understand. st was granted, with the understand

A man named F. P. Love, by profession an artist, was found dead in his room at the Parker House, corner of Madison and Haisted streets, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was seen about the house at dinner-time, looking well, and soon after went out to dispose of a picture he had been employed on. He returned in an hour or so, and went to his room. At the hour abovementioned, a Miss Barr, for whom he was painting a picture called to ascertain its progress, and was directed to his studio on the second floor. She proceeded thither, and, failing to receive any response to her raps for admittance, opened the door. The inmate was found dead on the floor, covered with the easel and a painting on which he was employed. Assistance was procured, and from the appearance A man named F. P. Love, by profess mittance, opened the door. The immate was found dead on the door, covered with the ease! and a painting on which he was employed. Assistance was procured, and from the appearance of the body it was evident he had not been dead long, as it was warm and the forehead was damp with perspiration. A physician was summoned, who decided that death had resulted from heart disease. Decared was about 40 years of age, had resided in the city nearly six mouths, and leaves a family at St. Charles in this State. The Cornover has been notified, and will hold an inquest this mouning.

The Wilkie Trial.

An impression seems to prevail in Bockford that the postponement of the Wilkie conspiracy-trial was without sufficient reason, and that the alleged sickness of the witness. Graham, was only a dodge on the part of Lawyer Trude to secure the postponement. With a view to learning the real facts. They remained in the truth of his statements that he was enabled to purchase a bottal. Hyde Park. The "happy pair" returned to Chicago after a ween's absence,—be to repeare for a voyage to Germany, but able to die not in the voices of former gallants. This did not meet with the approval of Lange, who vainly endeavored to induce her to avoid their society. This request was not complied with by the wife, who insisted that she would go in the addington that selected that the would go in the addington and indicate that the subject of the work of the vices of former gallants. This did not meet with the approval of Lange, who vainly endeavored to induce her to avoid their society. This request to induce her to avoid their society. This request to induce her to avoid their society. This request to induce her to avoid their society. This request to induce her to avoid their society. This request to induce her to avoid their society. This request to induce her to avoid their society. This was not complied with by the wife, who insisted that she would go in the addington the provide that the voices of former gallants. This did not her to induce her t

only a dodge on the part of Lawyer Irude to secure the postponement. With a view to learning the real facts, a TRIBUNE reporter visited Mr. Graham's residence, No. 1436 South Dearborn street, last evening. The object of his search was found lying on a sofs, with both his feet buried deep in bandages, and resting on pillows. Mr. Graham stated that he was suffering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheamatism, and this statement was corroborated by several gentlemen who were present. He said that he had not been outside of his house since Friday, Feb. 4. He was quite indiguant at the charges made against him that his sickness was simulated; and, in order to satisfy the reporter beyond a doubt, caused the bandages on his feet to be removed. There was certainly no doubt of his having rheumatism, as could be seen with half a ponement. With a view to learn paying rheumatism, as could be seen with half a glance. The indications of that disease were too claim to be mistaken. His feet were swollen far

A BOLD STROKE FOR LIBERTY.

Henry Duncan, alias H. B. Muldoon, a prisoner at the County Jail, made a desperate attempt to escape yesterday afternoon, and would doubt less have succeeded had it not been for the op portune presence of Detective Dargon. Yester-lay was unusually quiet at Agnew's hotel; few rightors applied for admission, and there was an absence of the bustle ordina-rily found there. In consequence of this the jailers, turnkeys, and officers except Luke Agnew were distributed about the interior, examining the cells and attending to their sleanliness. Agnew was left alone in the office, while in: the jail proper no one was stirring save the prisoner Duncan and a woman visitor. About half-past 5 o'clock the latter rapped at the gate, half-past 5 o'clock the latter rapped at the gate, and told Agnew she wanted to go. He went to the inner door for the purpose if letting her out. Provious to unlocking the loor, Duncan, who was at a distance therefrom, nurried to the entrance and shood immediately tack of the woman. As the door swung back on its hinges and she was stepping out, he showed her against Agnew, and, the door opening to its full width, he rushed out. Agnew recovered himself before the prisoner reached the door opening into the office, and grappled with him. But Duncan threw him, off, and made for the outer door. Again the Jailer caught with him in the office, and for the first time observed.

made for the outer door. Again the Jailer caught with bim in the office, and for the first time observed

A DRAWK ENITE

In his hands. Duncas, by a powerful effort, disengaged the hand which clasped the knife, and attempted to cut his pursuer. That he failed to do so was the result of chance, and Agnew escaped with a slight cut in the hand. By this time the prisoner reached the prisone door opening into the Jaily and. The door stood agar, with no one to impede his movements, and he shot through it, ruebed down the sairway, crossed the yard, reached the alter which odunds the Jail on the west, and fled through it in a mortherly direction. As soom as Agnew recovered his equilibrium he ruised the alarm, and they preceding the escape, as also the escape itself, were witnessed from the jail kitchen, and Mike Hadden, employed there, followed in the direction Duncan had taken. The latter ran through the alley until he reached Indiana street, on which he proceeded west, crossing Clark streets, and had reached Illinois street, when his attention as a attracted by the hoise, and, seeing a man hurrying and pursued, he joined in the chance. Duncan can be alley in search of his hiding ploce, Dargon came to a second alley in the aguare bounded by La Salle and Clark streets, and the short of the fugitive was lost. Giving the alley in search of his hiding ploce, Dargon came to a lot in which Duncan had hidden himself behind the doorway of a shed. The detective he interior, but withdrew inconstituted as the view he interior, but withdrew inconstituted in the busington street, and resolved to form and about Claicago met last Thursday in the office of the Western Farm Journal at No. 126 Washington street, and resolved to form and about Claicago met last Thursday in the office of the washed in his hand and ready for use to

would have attempted to secure him strategy, for in the exercise of the "crook" is said to be a match for the

force the "crock" is said to be a match for the best. At the sight of a navy six cocked, and in the hands of a man who was willing to use it if necessary, the fugitive winced, turned about to see if escape might yet be accomplished, and quietly announced his WILLINGNESS TO SURRENDER.

He gave up the knife, was taken in charge, and conveyed to the jail, where he was assigned to the durgeon. On the way thither he bitterly lamented his recapture, which was due entirally he said to the fact that he couldn't run. If he had been more limber at the time, or led his pursuers a longer distance, he was coofident that he would have escaped. He is a well-known burglar, and said to be one of the most expert of the craft. An object of espionage by the police for years, he will hazard the most desperate chances to get away, and the game of yesterday, it is said, were assented to the cold is all hefore

An object of espionage by the police for years, he will hazard the most desperate chances to get away, and the game of yesterday, it is said, was successfully worked in the old jall before the fire. He is about 30 years of age and well known throughout the country. He was arrested in November last for burglaries at the residences of John R. Hoxie, at Hyde Park, and Gen. Anson Stager, on Michigan avenue, sometime previously. On a hearing before Summerfield he was committed to jail in default of \$4,000 bail. Last week he was indicted, and this morning he was to have been called upon to plead. But, anticipating his fate, he attempted to elude it at the risk of murder. He is a desperate, lawless, murderous criminal, who should be visited with the severest penalties for his crimes. Agnew's wounds are not dangerous, and will not incapacitate him for duty.

AUGUST LANGE

And his wife Bertha.

August Lange, a man well known to the public through his connection with Bertha Lafaski, alias "Handsome Bertha," dropped dead about o'clock yesterday afteruoon in the house of woman named Haggerty, at No. 137 West Ran dolph street. The deceased is said to be a native of Stattgardt, in which city his parente and relatives reside. They are said to be people of moral ane social worth, and also the possessors of wealth. Their son early became an outcast and an adventurer, and of several years in that city he left there and came to Chicago, where he arrived sem thing over a year ago. He registered at Kuhn's Hotel, and being possessed of considerable means readily obtained access to social cir-cles. Through the influence of German resi-dents in the West Division he was induced to de-post about \$1,400 of his money, and while that sum leated he led the life of a gentleman about

sum lasted he led the life of a gentleman about town.

In his promenades he one day met and was introduced to Bertha, who at that time was the proprietress of a wine saloon on Haleted, near Monroe street. He became enamored of her charms, and passed every leisure moment in her company. After a brief acquaintance he proposed marriage to her, and was refused. When the buxom Bertha announced her ultimatum, August returned to Kulin's Hotel, addressed a number of leiters to acquaintances, made his will, and room some momentume. He swallowed the drug, and again sought the presence of his love. She was enjoying the society of a number of wine hisbers when the dving Lange made his appearance. He notified the company of what he had done, and invited all the commany to join him in a final drink. Bertha became slarmed at what she heard and hurried for a physician, who came without delay, and, with the aid of a stomach-

heard and hurried for a physician, who came without delay, and, with the aid of a stomach-pump, prolonged Lange's life. Bertha yielded te his persuasive eloque.joe, and during his convalescence consented to become his bride. He claimed to be a detective from New York, and as he knew the force in that city, and was familiar with the peculiar slang in use by them, his statements were accepted as true. He also claimed to be her to an enormous estate in Germany, and, as he scattered his wealth with an unsparing hand, his assertions found crecience among the credit out. After due preparation, the wedning took blace on the 8th of last June, and was cetebrated on a scale of royal magnificence at Busse's Hotel in scale of royal magnificence at Busse's Hotel in Hyde Park. The "happy pair" returned to Chicago after a week's absence,—he to prepare

his statements that he was enabled to purchase a botel. He paid \$500 to bind the bargain, out as he failed to meet subsequent payments the mortgage was foreclosed, Bertan discarded him, and he was remitted to penury and solitude. He returned to the city several weeks ago and availed himself of the nosnitality of Mrs. Haggerty, a woman of reputation. He was predisposed to consumption, and the wound inflicted on his last attempt as suicide had the effect of developing the disease, causing a constant succession of hemorrhages. He arose at his usual hour yesterday morning, and was on the streets at noon. He had finished his dinner, and, in going to his room for some purpose, was attacked by a sudden hemorrhage, fell to the floor, and, before assistance could reach him, died. The Coroner will hold an anquest to-day. will hold an inquest to-day.

will hold an inquest to-day.

His wife is at present with her parents, who reside near Manitowoo, where they till the soil, and are said to be in independent circumstances. She first came to the surface several years ago as the daughter-in-law of a prominent brewer in Milwaukee. She is said to be naturally unfaithful, and as she exhibited this characteristic in a prominent manner before the residents of the "Cream City," the brewer's son procured a divorce. She came to Chicago soon after the fire, and was protected by a saloon-keeper on the North Side. But she was of extravagant habits, and he left her. She then consorted with a well-known Justice of the Peace with like results. After him she revolved between a banker's clerk and a distiller who has recently been indicted, but she favored the attentions of the clerk. He was very pronounced in his attentions to her, and devoted his time as well as his money to her. Finsily his father, who is a wealthy financier in the old country, heard of the affair, and asked his correspondents in Chicago to put a stop to it. This they did by sending him to San Francisco, where he remained until Bertha and August married, when he returned to the city. He is at present bookkeeper in a banking house. She is said to be a very handsome woman, highly educated and accomplished, but vain, fickle, and deceptive. Now that one is a widow, the advice of the elder Weller will suggest itself to admirers.

THE NURSERYMEN. THEY INTEND TO HAVE A CENTENNIAL While all the rest of the world are preparing to attend the Philadelphia Centennial, the nur-serymen are preparing to celebrate a little cen-tennial of their own in this city. At a meeting

ing to shrub and tree culture. A second meeting was held at the same place yesterday, but, owing to an erior in the announcement, only few responded, and some time was taken in wai ing for a sufficient number to transact business. ing for a sufficient number to transact business. A constitution and by-laws prepared by Jonathan C. Periam and N. S. Austin were presented, and will probably be adopted but with little alteration at the next meeting. The title of the association is "The Nurserymen's and Tree-Planters" Association of Chicago and Vicinity." The government is to be vested in an Executive Committee of three, of which the President is Chairman, the meetings to be held semi-annually on the second Tuesdays in January and July.

Messrs. Peterson, Dunning and Austin were appointed to co-operate with the Ceqtennial movement.

The Association then adjourned to meet at the same place Saturday morning for the election of

same place Saturday morning for the election officers and the perfection of the organization.

A SCAMPISH GROCER. HIS BRETHREN IN WAVERLY PROTEST. It is getting quite common lately for irrespon-sible parties to impose upon the wholesale gro-cers of this and Eastern cities by purchasing goods on credit, and setling them off as rapidly as possible at low prices, and then mak assignment, thereby doubly defrauding their oreditors. This game has been frequently practiced in the smaller towns of the Western practiced in the smaller towns of the Western States, to the no small loss of the local dealers undersold, and of the wholesale grocers from whom the goods are obtained. It is understood that the suspension of Burton, Pierce & Co., of this city, was largely due to this cause. In Waverly, Ia., a man named T. C. Aldrich has lately been playing the same dodge, and the other grocers of that city have resolved themselves into an indignation committee, and passed the following resolution, which has been printed in the shape of a circular and sent around to their brethren in the in other places:

We, the undersigned, doing business in the City of

in the shape of a circular and sent around set their brethren in the in other places:

We, the undersigned, doing business in the City of Waverly, having felt heavily, financially, the undermining business practiced by T. C. Aldrich, in the sale of goods, do enter our protest against the barefaced assignment made by him, to the destriment of the best business interests of Waverly and the financial and moral standing of loar community in general. It is unfair, and a gross outrage upon honest business-men, to have a man in their midst whose greatest pride was to sell goods below their cost simply because he could do: to the credulity of his Eastern creditors, and we do hope and trust that rascality of this kind will not be tolerated or countenanced in our community, as it leads to general distrust not only abroad but at home. And we further hope that Eastern creditors will demand doilar for dollar, or the goods, from him, who but a short time ago made statement that he was worth \$20,000 clear of all liabilities. And we will use every means in our power to help ferret out and get at all the facts in the case, in which matter we can be a great help!

RAYMOND BROS. & PRENTICE, H. I. WARE,

RAYMOND BROS. & PRENTICE, H. I. WARE,

great help.
RAYMOND BROS. & PRENTIUE,
A. H. BARKER,
AUGUST BODEKER,
G. R. PAUL,
JOHN EIVERT,
E. HOWE,
MARTIN & MILES,
H. K. SWETT,
OSCAR BURBANE,
HERMAN BROS.

LOCAL LETTERS.

AN EXPLANATION.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune;
CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—I have read with surprise your articles in relation to the Board of Trade Committee in your issues of the 15th and 16th inst., as they are so manifestly unjust to both parties, and entirely at variance with the facts, and also inaccurate in several particulars. With out going into details, let me say the warehousemen did agree to abolish the trimming charge if the railroads would abate the awitching. They also offered to transfer grain to Eastern cars for 1 cent per bishel. The Committee made no other proposition, but left the matter for future negotiation, when they should be more fully advised of the rate charged in Toledo, Iudianapoiis, and other piaces. The Committee do not propose to disband, having been reappointed by the Directors, but hope to perfect an adjustment of charges that will meet the approval of all fair-munded citizens, and not bring run either to our elevators or railroads.

If you will read the law in regard to elevator charges, you will see that your statement is not correct. I stated to your reporter that the meeting Saturday was a private consultation, and if he instened at the keyhole it was not a dignified proceeding. out going into details, let me say the warehouse

I am sorry to be put on the defensive in this I am sorry to be put on the defensive in this matter, as your paper has, until now, labored harmoniously with the Committee, and I shall still expect your approval when the facts and results are fully known. I write the above upon my own responsibility, and do not wish to compromise any other member of the Committee. Respectfully, E. B. STEVENS,

Chairman Board of Trade Committee.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

County Clerk Lieb has added twenty-five men to his clerical force during the week. Dr. Wilder, the resurrectionist, was arrested te Wednesday evening and taken to jail, that he might not forget to appear in court to-day

Teach Kaiser Oram, and Jennie Adams, who have been confined in jail for some time on various charges, were vesterday discharged from custody, the jury baving falled to find bills against them. Fred Tesch and John McCaffrey, two of the Road Inspectors, were to have gone yesterday on an inspection along the Evanston and Mil-waukee plauk-roal. It is to be hoped that they got started, and will be heard from at an early

In the Douglas-Cole conspiracy case, wherein a divorce was sought to be obtained by fraud, a bill of exceptions was vesterday filed with the Clerk of the Criminal Court. The record in the case is now being made up for the Supreme

The Grand Jury after a short session yesterday morning returned fifty-one indictments into court, classified as follows: Larceny, 41; burglary, 7; robbery, 1; assault with intent to kill, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1. The Rooney murder case will be heard by the jury to-day.

The new County Physician, it appears, is not importing upon acquaintance. In fact, his competency is being very seriously and generally questioned. Yesterday, in testifying in the County Court in the trial of insanc cases, he did not create the best impression, but caused sundry lookers-on, among whom was a member of the County Board, to make many unfriendly remarks.

marks.

Deputy Clerk Hornaday is no more. He will be remembered as connected with the apolling of the flyde Park Collector's books some time ago, and as having tried to shoulder the responsibility of his blunders on the Committee on Equalization of the County Board. It is given out that Mr. Hornaday resigned his position, but at the same time it is well known that he stepped down and out by request. He is to remain in the County Clerk's office, however, and will resume work in a few days as a clerk.

The horse on the Poor Farm are again a price of the county of the coun

will resume work in a few days as a clerk.

The hogs on the Poor-Farm are again agitating the bosoms of the Commissioners. This comes of the fact that fifty of the seventy porkers recently purchased have suckened and died of cholers. Whether they had the disease when purchased or not is not known. The hog interest of the country is growing so raudily that at no distant day it may be necessary to have a special committee of the Board located at the Stock-Yards, or to establish an asylum for diseased swime easy of access by the county authorities.

There was more than the usual amount of "dodging" around the building yesterday, and all because of the presence of two ladies from the Church of the Holv Name, who were soliciting aid for a fair to be held in a few days. Very ing and for a rair to be need in a rew days. Very few escaped, however, and no one was able to resist their appeals. Commissioners, clerks, heads of departments and proprietors of apple-stands, all fell into their net alike, contributing from a nickel to a \$5 bill. The ladies were not inclined to be seifsh, either, for every contribu-tor had the pleasure of being specially invited to the fair.

THE CITY-HALL

Mike Evans' receipts yesterday amounted to about \$15,000. The City Collector took in \$1,200 yes

and no levies were made. Water-rents yesterday were \$2,644, and re-ceipts from the City Collector \$686. The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, failed to meet yesterday afternoon.

The Building Inspector continued the examination of the churches yesterday, with about the usual results.

Commissioner J. K. Thompson, of the Board of Public Works, left for Nashville, Tenn., last evening. He will be gone two weeks on a vacation.

tion.

The Mayor yesterday revoked the license of George Dressel, salcon keeper on the corner of Thirty-seventh and Wallace screets, for keeping a disorderly house and for selling liquor to minors.

St. Paul and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Companies, waited upon the Board of Public Works yesterday and desired an approximate estimate of the railway companies; share of the expense for the Milwaukes avenue viaduct, in order that he may lay the figures before the the Boards of Directors of the two roads for their consideration. The figures will be prepared and presented to the gentleman.

be prepared and presented to the gentleman.

Toward the close of last year many street laborers applied to the Board of Public Works for further work, after they had been discharged on account of the scarcity of funds wherewith to pay for the labor. The men, however, sgreed to wait for the appropriation of this year, saying that they could live on credit meanwhile. The Board, to save the men and their families from starving, as well as to have the city's work completed as soon as possible, agreed to keep them on the force. Now the men are grumbling because they cannot get their pay, and seem to have forgotten the terms upon which they were hired.

CRIMINAL.

Jacob Williams was held to bail in bonds of \$500 vesterday by Justice D'Wolf, for kicking senberg in a brutal manner.

R. M. Martin and J. P. Ivers, commission me chants, were held in bonds of \$1,000 each to an swer to Justice Haines on the 18th of February to the charge of defrauding in a sale of lumber Henry Johnson, of No. 82 North Halsted and & Co., of No. 288 West Madison street, and Fred Schute, of No. 201 West Madi-son street, report that their scores were robbed

Dennis Sagner, a boy 13 years old, drove off the horse and buggy of John O'Brien last even-ing from the owner's residence, No. 117 Newber-ry avenue, was caught running about the city and locked up in the Armory.

John Halfrich keeps a leather-store at No. 265
Larrabee street. John Smith is a cobbler, and
occasional patron. He visited Halfrich's last
evening and appropriated a hundred weight of
tanned hides, for which he was arrested and
locked up in the Larrabee Street Station.

Willie Stephenson and John Slatterly, two boys not over 15 years of age, but with faces which showed them to be hardened in crime, were yesterday morning held in \$500 each to the Criminal Court by Justice Summerfield, for robbing an errand-boy employed at the Boston store, on Wabash avenue, near Tweifth street, of a package he was delivering, valued at about \$6.

William H. Levi, a mock auctioneer, was arrested yesterday for attempting to pass a \$10 counterfeit bill on Otto Binhm at Ald. Mahr's aloon, opposite the city buildings. Commissioner Hoyne released him until to-day on bonds of \$2,000, and he returned to attempt to con-vince Otto that he was an innocent man. Failing to do this he became obstreperous, when Aid. Mahr ejected him from the saioon with a vehemence that appalled the observers.

SUBURBAN

The Mite Society of St. Mark's Church will meet this evening at the residence of Mr. Joseph M. Lyons. The new Rector, the Rev. J. Stuart Smith, will be present, and it will be a favorable opportunity for those who have not met him to become acquainted.

The Hurd and Brown trial is announced for this evening in the Methodist Church.

A popular postor, it is not necessary to say who, is to be the recipient of a pound party this evening. The announcement is made because it is intended to be a surprise.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY'S CONCERT.
The Beethoven Society gave its second concert of the season last evening at McCormick's Hall to a very large audience, and with a degree of coess which elicited very generous applause and kindly criticism. The programme was notable in two respects: First, that every number on it was the work of a living composer (Gade, Rubinstein, Wagner, and Bargiel), a feature programme-making which has not often hapned here, except at some of Mr. Pratt's con erts ; and, second, in its charming variety and certe; and, recond, in its charming variety and freshness. The first number was Niels Gade's cautata, "The Erl King's Daughter," a light but very pleasing work of the melodramatic order, which was given here before the fire with great success under the direction of Mr. Ziegfeld. The solos on this occasion were given to Mr. Stacey, Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. Gill. Although Mrs. Stacey's voice is light against so large a chorus, its purity individualizes it and makes it neard, and she used it in her rather monotonous phrases with excellent skill rather monotonous phrases with excellent ski and considerable dramatic force. It was pleasure once more to hear Mrs. Johnson smooth and clear contraint, after nor long system of rom the stage, and this feeling was evidently shared by the whole audience, which gave her a very cordial greeting. Mr. Gill's style and enunciation did not fit him for Sir Charles and without any reflecting more Mr. Gill.

gave her a very cordial greeting. Mr. Gill's style and enunciation did not fit him for Sir Oluf, and without any reflection upon Mr. Gill it was a relief when Sir Oluf was dead. The chorus did its part excellently well, was well balanced, and in good tune and time. One number, the "Morning Hymn," was the best piece of singing the Society has ever done.

The second part opened with Rubinstein's very characteristic cantata, "Die Nize" ("The Water Sprite"). For female chorus and alto solo, the latter taken by Mrs. W. S. Watrous, who sang it with an admirable quality as well as power of voice, but with a peculiarity of phrasing which hardly did justice to the dramatic character of the music. Rubinstein's music is always out of the common, and requires special study, not alone for its difficulty, as in this instance, but also for its coloring, and Mrs. Watrous, at was thus by no means an easy one. The second number was the "Spinning Song," from "The Flying Dutchman," which was well given by the ladies. For the third number Mr. Eichheim played Bargiel's "Adagio" for 'cello, with piano accompaniment by Mr. Wolfsohn, which was the gem of the evening's work. Mr. Eichheim gave the adagio with very fine feeling and regard for its sentiment, and Mr. Wolfsohn entered into the spirit of the beautiful number with equally fine feeling. The last number was selections from "Loengiin," embracing the Bridal Chorus, the Swan Song, the Prayer, and the finale to the first act, the soloists being Mrs. Thurston, Miss Foresman, and Messre. Barnes, Bowen, and Bergstein. The choral parts were quite well taken, although the tempos were very slow, but in the concerted music ("The Prayer") the quintette was overwhelmed by the chorus as well as the piano. Mrs. Thurston sang her brief solo part very effectively, and Mr. Baroes sang the few measures of the Iswan Song ("Mun sei gedankt") admirably. Mr. Bowen was quite out of voice with a severe cold, but sang his part well nevertheless.

As a whole, the Society shows great improvement over its w

New York World, Feb. 18.

The new schedule of rates put into operation by the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company vesterday is :

| vesterday is :
| From New New York to rates, rates, Vork to rates, Vork to rates, rates, vork

"I suppose you mean Jay Gould?" said the

"Yell, I dare say he would consider it a com-pilment if I mentioned his name," said Mr. Or-ton, but did not mention it. Secretary Chandler and Mr. Bates, of the At-lanue & Pacific, declare that the reduction is a business measure simply.

Babcock May Be Guilty, but that will not alter the fact that the new "Domes-tio" is the favorite wherever introduced. For range of work, simplicity of construction, and case in run-ning, it stands without a rival.

AN ALARMING LEAK.

Failure to Collect the City's Revenue from Licenses.

A Falling-Off of \$50,000 in Two Years.

Unlicensed Saloons on State and North Clark Streets.

Reasons Assigned for This Neglect on the Part of the City Government.]

Let Us Reduce Taxation and Faithfully Collect the Licenses.

Comptroller Haves, in his letter to the Coun cil accompanying his estimates for the year, impresses as strongly as he can upon the people of Chicago the necessity of the most rigid reform for the coming municipal year, and points the city. While THE TRIBUNE does not differ greatly from the Comptroller in his conclusions, it begs leave to point out to that officer, to the Mayor, to the Finance Committee, and to the Council in general, another way of getting over some financial difficulties. This way is not a rough one, nor a dishonest one,—it is nothing ore than the collection of what is due now Not the collection of anything that is illegally due, and not the collection of more than is due, but simply the gathering in of

THE CITT'S LICENSE FEES. It is generally known that the city demands and receives a license fee from some score or and in this it is enatained by law and ordinance Some of these licenses are imposed simply fo purposes of registration; others for revenue and a third class for both purposes, while four b class is created for the purpose of crowding out of a certain business unworthy person and knaves. The auctioneer pays \$200 a year for his license, a saloon-keeper pays \$52, while n omnibus driver pays only \$2 a year, and the other classes vary between the two extremes.

plaint that the license fees of the gentlemen en gaged in carrying on various kinds of business were loosely collected, to the great detriment of the city's interests in a financial way, and it has the city's interests in a financial way, and it has been opeuly charged that the number of people registered in the various lines has fallen off a much within a few years as to give evidence or gross carclessness, if nothing worse. In orde to get at the facts in this case, a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday compiled from the City Clerk's books for the present and three preceding years the following table, which shows

anist res to move participa	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
ictioneers				13
lliards	170		216	
tchers	428		517	
ubie teams,				
478	418	876	266	218
hibitions	87	149	111	84
press.,			1,695	1,402
npowder	25		20	15
cks	166			176
elligence offices	22		.17	
k dealers	83		68	61
mibases	247	286	288	152
nibus drivers	149		143	16
rabrokers	31	30	42	- 44
dlers, general	1,568	1,227		1,021
idlers, bakers	70	21	15	12
Idlers, fruit	100		28	30
ldiers, milk	125	120	116	112
nners	85	102	84	109
DODS!				2,406
vengers	32	25	31	
ond-hand dealers	34	40	65	58

It is to be noted that there are some varieties of licenses which have died out, such as those following while the record of commissionaires dates back only a year, and is not included in the above table. The table is made to go back only to the year following the great fire, because the Chicago of before that time and since can hardly be compared together. The year of the fire would hardly afford much of a criterion, because of the break-up in every branch of business conof the break-up in every branch of business con-sequent on the calamity. For these reasons the companison is limited to four years. From the above table may be noted

SEVERAL CURIOUS THINGS.

It will be seen, first, that there are just half as many auctioneers' licenses collected now as three many authoneers' licenses collected now as three years ago, and yet it is not intended to be alleged that there is any looseness in that particular branch, because the raising of the fee to \$200 has crowded out a large number of the mockauction class. auction class.

The figures as to billiard-rooms and bowlingalievs (both under the former head) are not conclusive of anything, except that the number of
rooms—not necessarily tables—has failed off
very greatly, or else the collection has been very

very greatly, or else the collection has been very lax.

The showing for butcher-shops is not an encouraging one, because it proves, if anything, that there are less of those shops than two years ago, which no one will believe when it is considered that the city, its inhabitants, and its consumption, have all increased hardly less than 20 per cent in the time named. It is folly to say that there are less places of business now than two years ago, and yet it is seen that the revenue has fallen off when it should have been increased.

enue has fallen off when it should have been increased.

THE DOUBLE TEAMS
of the City of Chicago seem to have perished off the earth in three years, for it is seen that whereas there were 2,881 paying tax in 1872, there are now only 646,—a reduction of 2,235, if it is to be believed that the revenue has all beencollected, which is manifestly an incorrect supposition. It is well known that in the year first named there were a large number of country teams employed in the city in hauling dirt and debris, as well as building material. Making all proper allowance for the fact that very few or none of those are here this year, it is still foolish to suppose that 646 teams cover all that should be taxed in Chicago. It is to be noted also that, just as soon as the present administration assumed control of the city, the licenses for teams dropped off a balf of the remainder the next year. The truth is that this branch of the license business has been shamefully neglected, and any competent judge will say that not more than one in three of the teams is ever asked for a license.

Drays have also undergone a steady falling off, until there is hardly more than half as much revenue collected from them now as three years ago. As in the foregoing example, there is no doubt that the dray branch of the business has been sadly neglected in collection, and that about as many drays are doing business in the city to-day without licenses as there are with them.

No fair comment can be made on exhibitions.

No fair comment can be made on exhibitions

city to-day without licenses as there are with them.

No fair comment can be made on exhibitions, because the licenses as given on the books cannot be reckoned easily, inasmuch as some are given for one night and others for one year.

THE EXPERSIMEN

have been treated tenderly by the Colvin administration, and it is curious to note in their case, as in others, what a falling off was permitted as soon as the Head Expressment took bold of the City Government. It is not to be supposed by any sane man that the business has fallen off nearly 500 men in two years. It has more probably increased haif that number. In glancing over the page devoted to gunpowder licenses, the observer fails to see the names of Thomas, Abbey, and the other dealers in guns and ammunition. Why they pay no license must remain a mystery in the breast of Colvin.

The hacks have not changed very much in number except to fall away. The reason of this is that they are hot under Colvin's direct supervision, but are looked after by a member of the regular police force detailed for the purpose. This accounts for the fact that all the hack licenses are collected.

The intelligence offices and junk dealers show the same general law as the other kinds of permits, and both have fallen off since they came under Colvin's administration.

OMNIBURIS AND THEIR DRIVERS
have had a pretty easy time of it under Colvin. It is had to see, however, how he should have permitted the ewners of lines to go free. to the extent shown in the table. A free list of 136, or nearly one-half, is a fit subject for explanation. The fact, too, that only sixteen drivers have been required to pay this year, as against 148 last year, could be well elucidated to the tax-payers' benefit. The business of peddling seems to be one of the favored ones in Chicago. Year by year a less number of hawkers have been called up to pay, until now one-third of the general variety are exempt, while the bread peddlers have "got behind somebody" till there are only twelve hieanses paid for, as against

branches of taxed business, the obs

branches of taxed business, the observer comes to the great business of

RETAIL LUÇUOS SHLLING,
which should afford an immense revenue to the city, if the licenses were honestly collected. This one item pays the city about twice as much revenue as all the others on the list, and might, therefore, be advantageously worked up very fully. It is not probable that there ever was a time when every saloon paid a license, but there have been many times when a much larger proportion ever paid then now. The first year after the big fire there appeared from the books to have been 2,761 paving saloons. The following year, when Bond was Mayor, there was an excellent administration of the license department, and the number collected from ran up to 3,092.—
the largest ever known in the history of the city. But the saloon keepers helped elect H. D. Colvin Mayor, and they presumably took their pay out of the City Treasury; at any rate, 263 of them who had paid the year before did not pay under Colvin. This is on the very generous supposition that there was no increase in 1874 as over 1873, when any and every man knows that there was a large natural increase that year, and that there has been just such an increase every year. The difference is that Mayor Bond recognized that fact and collected the tax, while Colvin don't recognize the fact, and lets the men go free.

Coming down to the present year, the decrease in receipts from this source is an alarming one, and threatens ill to the taxpayers. Only 2,406 liquor-shops have paid a license this year, and this, too, at the date when nearly all should be in. This further falling off of 428 heceases, or \$22,000, from Colvin's first year, and of 686 licenses, or \$85,772, from Bond's year, is no encouragement that the municipal affairs of Chicago are to be honestly administered in the future any more than they have been for the two years last past.

This bare fact is saddening enough to the lovers of honest government and an economical administration of affairs, and it needs no commen

an explanation, or, rather,

Two EXPLINATIONS,—

one given by the Colvin party, and the other by
the people generally. Will the reader please
look at them:

Colvin's friends, who comprise, of course, the
well-wishers of the present state of thiogs, offer
as an excuse for the figures given above that
there are not as many saloons in the city this
year as there were last year, and that there were
not as many then as the year before. They say
that the "hard times" have forced the liquorsellers to go out of business to a great extent,
and that, therefore, the lessening revenue from
that source is unavoidable.

and that, therefore, the lessening revenus from that source is unavoidable.

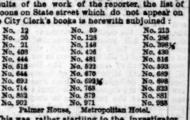
This looks as if it might be true, and a reporter set to work to prove or disprove it. His method was simple and yet decisive. He first walked from the river to Twenty-second street, on State street, up on one side and down the other, and carefully noted the street number of every saloon and beer-shop on both sides. Having thus made out a list of 122 places which were, or should have been, licensed, the reporter went to the City Clerk's license register and copied from that the street-number of every saloon on the same street, and within the same limits, which was credited with having paid the regular fee and having a license in consequence thereof.

credited with having paid the regular fee and having a license in consequence thereof.

THE RESULT
was to find, on comparing the two lists, that 87 of the 122 places were credited on the books with having paid, and 35 places did not appear, and could not therefore have paid, unless the book-keeping was out of joint, which did not appear probable, from the nature of the system and the character of the man who have the matter in charge.

charge.

Lest there should be any question about the results of the work of the reporter, the list of saloons on State street which do not appear on the City Clark's hooks is herewith subjoined:



This was rather startling to the investigator, who, while he did not believe the story of the men who thought that everything was all right, was not prepared to believe, until he had proved was not prepared to believe, until he had proved it, that about one-third of the saloons on the busiest street on the South Side were suffered to do business without paying any license-fees. Nevertheless, the figures are given above just as they were taken from the books. If they are wrong, let it be shown. Not wholly satisfied with this shewing, the reporter took a trip on

reporter took a trip on

NORTH CLARK STREET,

the hannt of the wild, untamed beer-barrel, and
the location of more beer-shops than perhaps
any other one street in the city. Walking up
as far as Division street on one mide
of the thoroughfare and down on
the other, the reporter found exactly fifty saloons
in fall blast. Making a list of street numbers to
cover these, he went again to the City Clerk's
books and carefully copied off all the North
Clark street saloons which appeared thereon as
licensed. On comparing his lasts he found thirty-six saloons which had paid, while fourteen of the North-Siders who live on Clark street had no trace of a license on the books. In order that there shall be no carping at this res street numbers of the saloons on North street which do not appear on the licens

No. 185
No. 178,
No. 185
No. 178,
No. 185
No. 178,
This seems to the casual observer like an extraordinary showing, and it caunot be said to be an unfair one, for the representative streets of the South and North Divisions were taken for the comparison. Putting both results together, it will be found that out of 172 salcons there appear to be 49 which have paid no tax. This is nearly 30 per cent of the whole number running, and if the same proportion exist in other parts of the city, the total number of nupsid licenses will climb up to a frightful figure. There will be, under that supposition, in the city nearly 3,500 salcons, whereas only 70 per cent of that number, or 2,408, pay a tax.
Whether this figure be correct or not (and it is certainly the logical result of a careful lovestigation), it is clear enough that the claim of the Colvin party is sufficiently disproved, and it is not less clear that the salcons of the city are by no means all licensed. To find 30 per cent of a given locality without any record of having paid tax does not show overly well for the careful administration of the city's Government.

Having considered Colvin's reason for the falling off in the salcon licenses, it may be well to glance at what is everywhere understood to be
THE TRUE REASON.

The salcon-keepers are the head and front of

Having considered Colvin's reason for the falling off in the saloon licenses, it may be well to glance at what is everywhere understood to be THE TRUE REASON.

The saloon-keepers are the head and front of the party which elected Colvin, and which now supports him in all he does with unwavering fidelity. It is not to be supposed that these men will work for nothing, and what can be easier than for the heads of the party to wink at the derelictions of their friends. Every saloon that is allowed to run without paying the license-fee is drawing a pension of \$52 a year from the City Treasury, and this, too, for supporting the present City Government. It is a common boast among saloon-keepers who pay no license that they won't have to as long as they "kape the byes straight for the ould man." and no doubt they earn their money—their \$52 a year which the tax-payers have to make up. This is the credible reason for the present state of the license business in Chicago.

THE HYPECT of the present system of non-collection is easy to see, and it shows nowhere to better advantage than in the Comptroller's annual reports. Looking up the receipts from licenses (over half of which for any year are from saloons), it is found that the city took in from that source in 1872, \$222,151.34. During Mayor Bond's administration, the following year was a good one for Chicago, and \$233,699.59 were collected—a gain of \$11,582.25. Next year came Colvin and his party, and the heense receipts felt it once, and shrank to \$213,998.66, a clear loss to the city of \$19,799.33, or near enough to \$20,000 to show that something had come upon the city. For the present year the full result cannot be yet reached, but enough is hown to promise it pretty surely. The receipts for licenses for nine months of the year were \$171,552.27, and, inasmuch as those nine months covered the period in which nearly all the collections are made, it is liberal to the Colvin and ministration to add \$15,000 to that sum to represent the receipts for the complete year. Indeed

building there will be five eases, is which as malt wides or other spirituous liquors will be lowed; in the main building, four eases, is which there will be no spirituous liquors; in the age termined on, and that is restricted en" wine of California. The re without other than the general res standing bar. They are all in special buildin standing bar. They are all in special buildin erected by their proprietors. The manage have been very desirous of having one or me first-class temperance restaurants, but as

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Johns, N. B., Feb. 17.—The New Brunswick Legislature opened at Frederickton to-day.

The Lieutemant-Governor in his speech regreted that the financial crisis which commenced in ten that the financial orisis which commenced in the States two years ago had extended to this Province, but indications promised an early is provement. Although the leading articles of export had yielded less revenue than formers, the fishery yield and harvest had been abundant. He referred to the importation of stock by the Government from Ontario and Illinois for dis-tribution over the Province, and hoped the suits would encourage and justify recourse more frequently than heretofore to this mode of al-vancing an interest so important to the som-try.

try. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.
TORONTO, Feb. 17.—The Annual Concises of the Grand Orange Lodge of Western Ontarioù now in session at Hamilton. That of Eastern Ontario, in session at Kingston, resolved again to seek for an act of incorporation from the Ontario Legislature, and never to cease agitual and petitioning till granted, The Grand Orange Lodge of Quebec is in session at Montreal. A Pipe Organ,

teen stops, and two and one-third octaves of petabass, is now on exhibition and for sale at Lyon Healy's, where church committees and organisms

Lundborg's California Water or toilet and bath; delightfullyfragrant and ref

MARRIAGES. PATTISON—SEARLE—In Dusseldorf, Prusia, Jan. 71, by the Rev. C. Cadogan Campbell, Associated British Chaplain, in the presence of the Hon. Edstanton, United States Consul, Mr. J. William Parkson, of St. Louis, and Miss Helen L. Searls, of Wald-

DODGE—CARY—Feb. 13, at St. Psul's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ryder, William A. Dodge and Miss In E. Cary. No cards. DARLINGTON—FLYNN—Tussday evening, Pa.
15, at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, by the liRev. W. E. McLaren, Bishop of Illinois, Mr. Bertington and Miss Rittle A. Flynn, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

PARSONS—Feb. 17, of Bright's disease of the lid-neys, Charles B. Parsons, son of the Rev. B. R. Pa-sons, of Philadelphis, aged 35 years. Funeral Friday, 18th, at 2 p. m., from 334 West Rev. sons, of Philadelphis, aged 35 years,
Funeral Friday, 18th, at 2 p. m., from 334 West Radolphest,
EF Philadelphis and New York papers please copy,
CHARLAND—Feb. 17, Clara I., Hewreux, wife of P.
Charlond, Chicago.
187 St. Paul papers please copy.
PEARSON—In this city, Joseph Pearson,
Wednesday morning, 9 a. m., Feb. 16.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 27 Bostoners,
at 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, Feb. 19,
EF New York and New Orleans papers please copy,
GIBSS—Dec. 16, at the residence of her dunction.

GIBBS—Dec. 16, at the residence of her daughter, Granger-et., Mrs. Sarah Gibbs, aged 69 years. Funeral Friday afternoon. Funeral Friday afternoon.

ELY—In this city on the morning of the 17th inviof a short but severe illness, in the 38th year of law
age, Ellen M., beloved wife of Edward Ely.

Funeral at their residence, 830 Prairie-are, on Sabbath, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock p. m. Carriages to Green

SPECIAL NOTICES

Sparkling and Bright Will be the Silver on your tables, and all your Hympheld Utensils, when cleaned and polithed with Electre Silicon. This article is a natural infraorial product, obtained from a Nevada mine, entirely free from gric injurious chemicals. It cleans and polithes with loss here and greater brilliancy than any material over being liscovered. It should be in every well regulated historial. Sold by House-Farnishing Stores, Draggista descriptions. elers and Grocers. Agents-GILLET, M. & CO., 34 and 36 South Water street. Chicago

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. FIRST WARD.

There will be a meeting of the First Ward Report Club & the Tramont House this evening at

THIRD WARD. There will be a special meeting of the Third Republican Club had to-night at the lecture roo the Bennett Madical College, 513 State-st., at o'clock sharp, for the purpose of electing two nentatives to the Cook County Central Club, and for the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. A steendance of all Republicans of the ward is

EIGHTH WARD. The Eighth Ward Republican Club will meet this evening at No. 553 Fourteenth-et. FIFTEENTH WARD.

can citizens will be held faturday evening at No. 113 Milwaukee-av. Election of officers for the Scattle navian Republican Club and other important business will come before the meeting. SEVENTEENTH WARD. The Republican Club of the Seventeenth War meet at 373 North-av, Saturday evening at 5 of for the purpose of adopting a constitution and

CONFECTIONERY. CANDY the Union—appressed to an parts, 1 B and append a parts, 1 B and append a 28, 40, 60c per B. Addessed to orders QUITTRER, Conference Of the Conference

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randelph-st. Friday Morning, Feb. 18, at 9:30 o'clock, Household Furniture

New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets, Dining Ta Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, CARPETS, MATTRESSES. 10 CRATES CROCKERY IN OPEN LOTS. An Invoice Table Cutlery, and Stock 2, 4, and 6-aght
An Invoice Table Cutlery, and Stock 2, 4, and 6-aght
Gas Chandeliers, with Cut Glass Globes, one Square
Grand PIANO, General Merchandise, &c., &c.,
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BY G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. On Saturday, Feb. 19 at 9:30 o'clock, Ten Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots, Glassware, Household Furniture.

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK AT 10:30 O'CLOOK,

We shall close out all the goods on sale to make room
for our Express Sale next Thursday, as it requires the
whole floor. Parior and Chamber Satz, Book Ones,
Hall Trees, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Washnots, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and
Wood Top Tables, Easy and Camp Chairs, Louise,
Hair, Wool, and Husk Mattresses. Woren Wird and
Spring Mattresses. Parior and Office Deals, ShortCases, Carpets, 200 yards second-hand Cocca Maring,
2 Grover & Baker Sewing Machines in perfect order,
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctionests.

By S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, 274 & 276 E. Madison-st., near the brown To-MORROW, Wednesday, at 10 a. m.,
Storage and Chattel Mortgage Sale.

New and beautiful Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-room and other Household Furniture. Also an immense stock of Second-Hand Furniture, Carpeting, Bedding, Pianos, Sloves, a Stock of Com-peries, and General Merchandise. By FRANK PORTER & CO.,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND GOODS On SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock a. m., coming of all kinds of Household Goods, Bedsteads Bareaus, Washatanda, Tahles Spring Beds, Bedsing, Crockery, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Also abous fifty Misfit and Second-hand Cappelling Desirems, 100 Wash Bureaus, 20 wardrobes, at Two very elegant, darge Cylinder Desir, and small ones will also be sold.

AUCTIONEERS, 108 BAST MADISO! BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE The managers are doing the very best they can to guard the magnificent enterprise from the taint of infirmity. No standing bar will be allowed within the grounds; in the machinery HOUSEHOLD GOODS

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

VOLUME 29.

WATCHES.

Horse Timer HAMILTON,

Cor. State and Washington

Offer a full line of the cele Poitevin Independent S Repeaters, Calendars, an er Fine Watches, beau cased in new styles, for and Gentlemen.

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OUR STOCK O FINE SPRING WOO For Gentlemen's Wear is now being. 10 PER CENT DISC

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